"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, not so cold; light snow Tuesday; variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,891. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1917.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

13 BELOW ZERO ON COLDEST DAY; WORST IS OVER

Two Deaths Caused by Low Temperature and All Records Here Are Broken.

PREVIOUS LOW 6 DEGREES

Mercury's Former Coldest Point in 46 Years Has Been Touched Five Times.

COAL DRAFTING IS BEGUN

Hoarded Supply of 100 Tons in Brooklyn Seized—Strike of Coal Wagon Drivers a New Menace.

The mercury dropped to thirteen degrees below zero, according to the official figures, at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, though private thermometers recorded even lower temperatures. Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, passed into history as the coldest day in New York within the memory of man or the record of the Weather Bureau. The centre of the area of high pressure, unscientifically known as the cold wave, at 8:30 o'clock passed over New York City and the weather after that hour moderated somewhat. The temperature remained below zero, however, most of the day. Two deaths are reported as a result of the intense cold.

The coldest day in New York's history was ushered in at midnight with a temperature of 6 degrees below zero and a twenty-four mile northwest wind. The low below zero temperature of thirteen degrees established a record which the weather prophets believe will stand unbroken for years. It was seven degrees lower than the mercury has dropped since the Weather Bureau was established in 1871. The previous low records were six degrees below, recorded on Jan. 10, 1875; Dec. 31, 1880; Feb. 17, 1896; Feb. 11, 1899, and Dec. 29, 1917.

This is the hourly temperature record for yesterday:

Midnight	6 below	Noon	5 below
1 A. M.	7 below	1 P. M.	4 below
2 A. M.	9 below	2 P. M.	1 below
3 A. M.	10 below	3 P. M.	Zero
4 A. M.	10 below	4 P. M.	Zero
5 A. M.	11 below	5 P. M.	1 below
6 A. M.	12 below	6 P. M.	2 below
7 A. M.	11 below	7 P. M.	2 below
*8 A. M.	12 below	8 P. M.	4 below
9 A. M.	10 below	9 P. M.	5 below
10 A. M.	9 below	10 P. M.	5 below
11 A. M.	8 below	11 P. M.	6 below
		Midnight	7 below

*Lowest temperature, 13 degrees below zero recorded at 8:30 o'clock.

At midnight the thermometer in front of Perry's drug store in Park Row registered 7 degrees below zero, which was the reading given for that hour by the Weather Bureau. At 1 o'clock the mercury at Perry's stood at 8 degrees below.

The thermometer at Perry's drug store at 2 o'clock this morning registered 9 degrees below zero.

The weather forecast is for "not quite so cold" by tonight and probably light snow either tonight or Tuesday. Variable winds, becoming "gentle south," were also predicted. Late conditions reported from the West made the Forecaster at 10 o'clock last night revise a forecast made earlier in the evening, which predicted fair and continued cold weather until Tuesday.

The highest temperature reported yesterday was 4 degrees above zero, at 6:18 P. M. The mercury hovered at this point for a few minutes, and then dropped to zero. It was at zero at 4 o'clock, and from that time on it continued to go down.

Little Coal Reaches the City.

The shipments of coal into the city greatly diminished yesterday because the coal at tidewater is frozen solid. The situation was complicated by the fact that many men refused to work in the zero weather. Just how much coal reached the city yesterday the Fuel Administrators did not know, but there was unanimity of opinion that very little fuel was arriving, and what little was coming across in barges had to be thawed out again when the yards were reached.

Hundreds of complaints were received at the various Fuel Administration offices. The Administrators sent the coal where the need seemed to be greatest. In some cases relief was impossible because there was no coal.

On the New Jersey shore, where the Fuel Administration says there are 70,000 tons of coal awaiting transportation into New York City, the railroad officials had all the men they could gather steaming out coal and dumping it into barges. This was slow work because of the intense cold. Notwithstanding all these efforts, Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, said that all reports went to show that the movement of coal was very slow. F. E. Gunnison, the Brooklyn Fuel Administrator, said he did not believe any coal had arrived there, and Otis Williams, Administrator for Richmond, had the same report to make. All agreed that something must be done at once to relieve New York, for never since the Winter set in had the situation been so serious. It is not unlikely that if the coal drivers carry out their intention to strike the Government will have to take a hand in the situation.

"The situation is bad now," said Mr. Wiggin, "but it will be infinitely worse if we have a strike to contend with."

In making plans to meet the emergency the newly appointed Coal Conservation Committee is to take an important part, for the committee has been charged with the responsibility of determining what nonessential industries will be made to conserve coal by lessening their activities. To stop any one industry would, the Fuel Administration holds, not only work an injustice but would put thousands out of employment in the dead of Winter and thus aggravate the condition which the Government is seeking to alleviate. The Fuel Administration is however, very seriously considering a plan to limit the coal supplies of concerns which provide nonessential recreations. The Administration may also limit the lighting

Continued on Page Three.

Argentine Transport Ashore; Passengers Landed Safely

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Dec. 30.—The Argentine transport Pimento, understood to have on board members of an economic mission to the United States from Argentina, was driven on the Atlantic coast during a storm last night, and now lies high on the beach.

Everybody on board was taken off safely in a breeches buoy by life guards.

The shipwrecked Argentenians are housed tonight in the life-saving station. They hope to board their vessel again tomorrow if she can be floated, and the wrecking crews now standing by think this may be done if the storm abates.

A fifty-mile gale was driving a heavy fall of snow when the ship lost her course last night.

M'ADOO MOVING TO END COAL CRISIS

Water Routes and All Other Facilities to be Concentrated on the Fuel Problem.

CALLS BROTHERHOOD HEADS

Railroad Director to Settle the Wage Question—No Big Cut in Dividends Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The railroad and other transportation facilities in the East will be put to their first severe test under Government control in an effort to end the coal shortage in New England and prevent a similar situation developing in other districts.

Plans for immediate action involving the sweeping aside of former priority orders were discussed today at a three-hour conference at the home of William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads. It was intimated that there would be thorough co-operation in all quarters and that relief might be expected soon.

The gathering of Government officials and other experts followed the receipt of many messages that there was severe suffering because of the extreme cold, and that unless steps were taken at once to end the famine in the New England district munition factories might be forced to shut down. Among the suggestions made at the conference were those of shipping coal from Newport News by water, and breaking up the existing congestion in the railroad "neck" that feeds New England.

The conferees finally decided to draft a plan of relief and submit it to Mr. McAdoo tomorrow morning. It is understood that Mr. McAdoo was in a mood to concentrate all available transportation facilities on the movement of coal without regard to preference orders, Interstate Commerce rulings, or other restrictions which have been observed at least to some extent in the past by the railroads.

Those at the conference were Howard Elliott of the New Haven Lines and a member of the Railroads' War Board; H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator; George W. Anderson of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Walker D. Hines, assistant to the Director General; Edward Chambers, Vice President of the Santa Fé and head of the Distribution Division of the Food Administration, and J. J. Starrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England.

Calls in Brotherhoods.

Mr. McAdoo is determined to have a thorough understanding with the four railroad brotherhoods without delay, and has summoned the heads of those organizations to Washington for a conference on Thursday, at which the labor situation and the attitude of the employes on the question of wage increases will be discussed. It is understood that Mr. McAdoo expects no trouble in that quarter, and believes the brotherhoods will give hearty co-operation.

The brotherhoods made a demand for a general increase in wages of 40 per cent. before the Government took over the railroads, and this was refused by the railroad executives. It is not expected here that any such demand will be renewed while the Government is working out its plans.

All developments here have indicated that the representatives of the brotherhoods were not showing a spirit of opposition to Government direction of the roads, and that some of the labor conferences even had indicated that they would not join in an effort to fight against eventual Government ownership of the transportation lines.

Much information as to the attitude assumed in labor circles since the Government took control has come to Mr. McAdoo, it is said, and has made him feel that there will be no danger of serious trouble from the employes which would call for drastic action on the part of the Government in order to avoid a shortage of labor. It is expected that a thorough understanding as to the course that the brotherhoods will take within the next few weeks will be reached at Thursday's conference.

To Name Traffic Director.

With steps for the solution of the coal situation under way, Mr. McAdoo will devote as much of his time as can be spared to the building up of the organization with which he will run the railroads. It was reported today that Mr. McAdoo soon would announce the appointment of a Government traffic director, and that he had under consideration

Continued on Page Three.

To-night the big end-of-the-year number of The New York Evening Post. Annual Financial and Commercial Review. Annual Real Estate Review. Foreign Commercial Supplement. 5 cents.—Advt.

GUATEMALA CITY IS WIPED OUT BY EARTHQUAKES

Final Shock Levels All Buildings, Including United States Legation.

THOUSANDS ARE HOMELESS

Call Sent Out for Aid—Red Cross Loading Relief Ship to Start at Once.

THEATRE FALLS ON CROWD

Asylums and Jails Also Tumble, Killing Many—No Estimate Made of the Dead.

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 30.—Guatemala City, capital of the Republic of Guatemala, has been completely destroyed by an earthquake. Many persons were killed in the disaster, some in their homes and others in the streets.

The Colon Thetre, which was filled with people, collapsed. There are many casualties among the audience.

Various hospitals and asylums and the prisons were badly damaged and many patients and prisoners were killed.

The railroad depot, the sugar mills, the post office, the American and British legations, the United States consulate, and all the churches in the city have been leveled.

Deep fissures opened in the middle of the city.

The inhabitants, in panic, have fled from the capital. More than 80,000 persons are homeless.

The stock of provisions in the city is scant and aid is required promptly.

The Salvadorean Government has suspended the official New Year celebration and entered into mourning in sympathy with Guatemala.

Reports to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Guatemala City, the capital of Guatemala, has been wiped completely off the map by earthquake, and its population of 125,000 persons are homeless in the streets.

News of the complete destruction of the city reached Washington today in a cablegram from Guatemala City, received by the Navy Department through its radio system. Orders have been issued by the Navy Department to all of its vessels in the vicinity of the Gulf of Honduras and the Pacific coast of Guatemala to render all the assistance possible to the stricken populace.

The message received by the Navy Department today stated that there had been another bad earthquake shock yesterday and that this had finished the work of destruction started by the earlier shocks. The department's message read:

"Bad earthquake yesterday finished the work of others. Everything in ruins and beyond description as a result of last night's shock. One hundred and twenty-five thousand people are in the streets. Parts of the country are very cold and windy. Tents are needed badly. Quite a number killed yesterday by falling walls."

First news of the earthquake reached the State Department officially in a telegram from Chargé d'Affaires Thurston last week, stating that the earthquake shocks continued on Dec. 28, that the water situation then was becoming serious and sanitary conditions becoming correspondingly affected. The dispatch said that even then the destruction was continuing and thousands were without shelter, although the foreign colonies were safe. Our Chargé d'Affaires was instructed by Secretary Lansing to inform President Cabrera that this country desired to be of every possible assistance to the sister republic.

The wireless dispatch received yesterday explained that the earthquakes began on Dec. 25. Official advices indicate that they have continued every day until yesterday, when the work of demolition of the city had been completed. The earlier quakes had destroyed 80 per cent. of the buildings. Martial law has been established and order prevails in the city.

The American consulate was destroyed. The American legation building, which was standing on the 28th, but was filled with refugees, also has gone down, according to the latest report.

Red Cross Forwarding Supplies.

The machinery of the American Red Cross has been set in motion to relieve the earthquake sufferers. In response to an appeal for assistance from Alfred Clarke, Chairman of the Red Cross Chapter at Guatemala City, a preliminary appropriation of $10,000 has been authorized for the purchase of relief supplies. Materials for temporary shelters are being assembled, but mildness of the climate in the devastated region minimizes fears of suffering likely to be caused by exposure.

At a Gulf port large quantities of flour, potatoes, crackers, and other staple foodstuffs, as well as disinfectants and stores of galvanized iron for temporary buildings, already are being loaded aboard a vessel to sail for Barrios, on the east coast of Guatemala.

As soon as news of the first earthquake reached Washington the Red Cross cabled an offer of assistance to the President of the republic. The American Min-

Continued on Page Four.

Italy to Send Marconi Here As Her High Commissioner

ROME, Dec. 30.—William Marconi has been appointed Italian High Commissioner to the United States.

Senator Marconi was a member of the Italian mission which visited the United States last Spring. After his return he served on the staff of General Diaz, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, giving special attention to the wireless system at the front.

'PHANTOM POST' A BUREAU ERROR

Geographical Shortcomings of Ordnance Officers Sent Soldiers Astray.

CAMP UNDER CONSTRUCTION

But It Is a Dozen Miles from Raritan, N. J.—Postmaster Returned Mail for Month.

Special to The New York Times.

RARITAN, N. J., Dec. 30.—Bewildered soldiers, who have been arriving here from all parts of the country since last Thursday in search of a nonexistent ordnance depot at this place, were shipped to Camp Upton at Yaphank today to stay until the Ordnance Department at Washington decides what to do with them.

Army officers at Washington, who had for two days insisted that there was a post at Raritan and that the local residents who denied its presence were incorrectly informed about their neighborhood, made known today the apparent source of the error.

Ground has been broken on the site selected for an ordnance depot near Metuchen, N. J. This is to be known as the Raritan Ordnance Depot. Work on the depot has barely been started, however, and there are no accommodations there for soldiers. If the men had been directed to Metuchen, instead of to this place, they would have found it equally bare of facilities for training, or even housing them.

Although no soldiers arrived from distant points before last Thursday, the mistaken belief that there was an ordnance depot at Raritan has persisted for more than a month, and this in spite of the fact that, according to local officials, official envelopes have been arriving from the War Department for a month addressed to "Raritan Ordnance Depot, Raritan, N. J.," and have been regularly returned to the War Department marked "misdirected."

In the meantime, Llentenant H. L. Leonard of the staff of Adjt. Gen. Frederick Gilkynson of New Jersey and Lieutenant Jones, who arrived today from the Ordnance Department in Washington, have made preparations for caring for men who may have been sent here by any of the 4,000 draft boards in all parts of the country before the error was caught. Only fourteen have arrived so far, but it is thought that hundreds may arrive in the next few days. Cots have been made ready in the armory at Somerville, and other accommodations reserved at hotels and clubs. Many persons have offered their homes.

Those who are expected are those who have been entrained for this place by their local draft boards before yesterday morning, when telegrams were sent to the 4,000 draft boards from Washington correcting the error and notifying them not to send any more of the men wanted by the Ordnance Department for the present.

The first men to reach here were Ralph Herbert Brownell of Little Compton, R. I., and Mark Crystal of Albany, N. Y. They got here on Thursday on New Jersey Central trains, tickets to Raritan, N. J., having been furnished them by their local draft boards. When they asked for the ordnance depot here they were at first thought to be joking.

Sent to Children's Home.

When they persisted and showed their papers from their local draft boards, assigning them to the post at Raritan, N. J., residents of Raritan who happened to be around the station at the time did not have the hardihood to pit their information about local conditions against statements contained in official documents, and they cast about for theories that might justify the belief of the Ordnance Department that a military depot was to be found at Raritan. One Raritaner said:

"You might try the grounds of the Baptist Children's Home. There was a regiment training there last Summer."

Getting their directions, the two soldiers plodded through the snow to this institution. Attendants there, who were much astonished at their questions, sent them away disappointed. When they reached the station again local inhabitants, still reluctant to have Raritan fail to come up to the expectations of the Government, told the two men that some time before an army officer had come out to Raritan and visited Ardmaer Farms, a short distance from the town, following which there had been rumors that a camp was to be established there. Brownell and Crystal made a trip to the farms to run this rumor down and came back discouraged.

Taking no chances on being charged in the future with being a deserter, Brownell sat down and wrote a letter

Continued on Page Two.

Question Remington Arms Employes Regarding Reports of Defective Cartridges

Agents of the Department of Justice, said to have been sent by United States District Attorney Lynch of Newark, visited the Remington Arms Works in Hoboken between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, questioned 135 girls employed in one of the departments as well as several foremen, and then escorted five men employes to Hoboken Police Headquarters, where the men are said to have made statements which they signed. It is reported that the investigation was caused by the finding of defective shells and cartridges recently at the Anniston (Ala.) training camp and other camps.

It was said that ball cartridges recent-

[illegible] Headquarters did not learn the names of the men questioned, and it was said they were released after they made statements to the Department of Justice agents. No inkling of the nature of the statements would be obtained last night in Hoboken, but it is thought that the statements were undoubtedly of value to the authorities.

Coincident with the visit of the Federal agents it was rumored that the Remington Arms Works would be shut down in a week and would then be taken over by the Government. The plant employs from 6,000 to 7,000 workers and is busy night and day turning out munitions. It was in operation last night as usual, and [illegible] the full night shift was at work.

GERMANS WON'T WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM OCCUPIED PROVINCES OF RUSSIA WHICH HAVE SOUGHT INDEPENDENCE

STILL CHANCE TO AID RUSSIA

Moral Support in Present Crisis May Save Her from Foe's Clutches.

MODERATES MAKE APPEAL

See Way of Forcing Germany's Hand by Adoption of Her Peace Formula.

YEARN FOR REAL CABINET

Chernoff Denounces as Frivolous and Criminal Bolsheviki's Refusal to Share Power.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 28.—Germany's peace terms are no longer a theme for academic discussion. It is easy to criticise them. It is easy to point out the yawning gulf that lies between the German reply and the Bolshevist proposals, not to speak of the terms stated by the Western European powers and America. Even the Russian Socialist press, which was at first inclined to leap at the German proposals, now, on maturer consideration, has no illusions on that score.

These German terms are taken as they stand to mean simply the restoration of the status quo, coupled with the Berlin-Bagdad scheme and economic domination in Eastern Europe—in other words, a practical victory for Germany attained through the subjection of her own allies and of Russia.

That is plain enough, but the situation does not admit of a rigidly non possumus attitude. It cannot be covered by the simple repetition of the set formula of the Allies. As the Den, (the organ of the Moderate Socialists,) remarks today, Germany, having Russia in her power, is trying to compel the Allies to negotiate under threat of finally detaching Russia from the Western Powers should these prove obdurate. Thus the German peace terms are weighted now with helpless, disorganized, floundering Russia.

Must Not Abandon Russia.

Germany does not want separate peace with Russia. It is much more to her advantage to keep up a semblance of war on the eastern front, so as to be able when disasters rain down on her western front to overrun Russian territory and so present facile conquests in the east as a setoff to any humiliating defeats on the Anglo-French lines. But we cannot abandon Russia. It is not a question of sentiment. We may be bitterly mortified at the thought that Russia has abandoned us, though no one living here and conversant with the feelings of this suffering and distracted people will admit that Russia has consciously or intentionally thrown us over. But to let Russia go by the board, to leave Russia to conclude a humiliating separate peace which would make her the slave of Germany, while we make our unparalleled effort to continue the war, might very easily prove to be short-sighted policy.

Here are the alternatives: We might leave Russia at Germany's mercy, or we might allow Germany to make a separate peace with Russia on her own terms, and to come in here and reorganize the country if she has the strength to spare, and to begin tapping Russia's economic resources while we go on hammering the Central Powers in the west, in the hope of bringing them to their knees, and in the final reckoning recovering, with other spoils of war, our proper share of influence in Russia and the East. That is the question to be decided by careful calculation of all our resources, moral and material, and particularly of the new American factor.

Or, we may undertake the not very encouraging task of trying to discover some possible compromise between the German formula as stated at Brest-Litovsk and our own. But for us to abandon Russia entirely would be to lose her, whatever we might gain in other parts of the world. Even now we have great opportunities in Russia, and if we have the tact and resource to use them rightly we shall not be worsted by the Germans.

I shall not dwell for the present on the unexampled variety of political opportunities presented, but take the question of sentiment alone. During the revolution, that is, from March till November, we were considerably handicapped by the fact that the desire of the Russian masses for peace continually pulled against our firmly expressed will for war. It was easy for our enemies to persuade the masses that our interest in Russia was dictated solely by considerations of cannon fodder, that all we cared about was to make Russian soldiers fight for alms they did not understand. That view was widely spread, not only among the ignorant masses but among the better informed Socialists. Our democratic professions were regarded with suspicion and those of us who tried to present the democratic view of England's action in this war had a very uphill fight.

But after the Bolshevist rising the situation changed. Exposure of the imminence of the German danger and the risk of a complete break with the Allies added shame and despair to the devotion

Continued on Page Two.

Accuse Kuehlmann of Betraying German Army; Pan German Papers Urge People to Hiss Him

LONDON, Dec. 30.—According to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, is expected to reach Berlin today on his return from the peace negotiations. He is to be received immediately by the Emperor, and after that will probably visit Field Marshal von Hindenburg's headquarters.

The Pan German papers, says the dispatch, invite their readers to hiss von Kühlmann when he arrives in Berlin for "betraying the German Army."

Maximilian Harden asserts that Alsace cannot be considered an obstacle to peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Dec. 30.—A telegram from Innsbrück says that Count Czernin arrived last night at Vienna from Brest-Litovsk, and declared he was greatly satisfied with the results of the negotiations. The principal bases of peace, which he considers will be arranged in the near future, have practically received the consent of both parties, with a few exceptions. Czernin is preparing a full report for the Emperor.

The sudden departure of the delegates for Berlin and Vienna arouses doubts here of an amicable agreement.

PIERCE HAIG'S LINE SOUTH OF CAMBRAI

Germans Gain Two Salients in an Attack on a Two-Mile Front.

BRITISH CENTRE HOLDS FAST

And Haig's Men Recapture a Part of Welsh Ridge Positions—Repulse Ypres Attack.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—In heavy fighting today south of Cambrai the Germans, who made a strong attack on a front of about two miles, gained a foothold at two points, but were afterward driven from part of the positions. The object of the attack was the height which the British have renamed Welsh Ridge. The defenders of the centre positions repulsed the enemy, but the latter penetrated the British lines north of La Vacquerie, on the right, and south of Marcoing, on the left. The fighting is still in progress.

The story of the engagement, as told in Field Marshal Haig's night report, is as follows:

At dawn today the enemy made powerful local attacks on a total front of over two miles against our position on the spur known as Welsh Ridge, south of Cambrai. In the centre the enemy was repulsed, but on the right, to the north of La Vacquerie, and on the left, to the south of Marcoing, his troops succeeded in effecting a lodgement in two small salients in our lines.

Our counterattacks have elected the enemy from a portion of these positions, and we have taken a number of prisoners. The fighting is continuing in both localities.

Early this morning hostile raiding parties which attacked our positions in the neighborhood of Gonnelieu were repulsed with loss.

On the remainder of the front there was only the usual artillery activity on both sides.

An attack made by the Germans last night northeast of Ypres, it was announced officially this afternoon, was repulsed completely.

The War Office statement follows:

Following the activity of his artillery northeast of Ypres, reported in last night's communiqué, the enemy yesterday evening carried out a local attack against our positions in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Staden Railway. The attack was completely repulsed by our fire.

A hostile raiding party was driven off during the night north of Passchendaele.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—"There was intermittent cannonading at several points on the front," the War Office reports. "The Germans made raids on our small posts south of St. Quentin and in the region of Bézonvaux and Vauquois. We took prisoners, including an officer.

"Three German airplanes were brought down yesterday by the fire of our special cannon.

The War Office announcement tonight says:

Both artilleries were active on the right bank of the Meuse in the sectors of Louvemont and Bézonvaux, and also in Upper Alsace.

BERLIN, Dec. 30, (via London.)—The official communication issued this evening says:

Between Marcoing and La Vacquerie, (Cambrai sector,) in a local advance our troops captured foremost English trenches and took a few hundred prisoners.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

In the Ypres bend, south of the Scarpe, and on the eastern bank of the Meuse, there was at times an increase in artillery activity. Small reconnoitring engagements took place on the British front and in the Argonne.

FROLICS AT BRITISH FRONT.

Skiing and Other Winter Sports Enliven Holidays in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Dec. 29.—The Old Year out here is dying in white decorum. As Christmas came, marking its last week on earth, snow fluttered down, preparing a chaste death-bed.

Continued on Page Two.

COSSACKS AGAIN CHOOSE KALEDINE

Heavy Vote Returns Him as Hetman, Defeating Opposition at the Front.

NEW CONTEST IN UKRAINE

Workmen's and Soldiers' Council Organized There and Supported by the Bolsheviki.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A telegram received in Petrograd from Novotcherkask, capital of the territory of the Don Cossacks, announces that General Kaledine, who recently resigned as Hetman of the Cossacks on the ground that there was opposition to him at the front, has been re-elected by 562 out of a total of 638 votes.

Moscow reports that railway communication with the south has been stopped, sections of the tracks have been destroyed, and that no food supplies are arriving.

The Petrograd Den states that the Cossack leader, Karauloff, former member of the Duma, and his brother have been murdered while journeying from Vladikavkaz, in Ciscaucasia, to Yekaterinodar to attend a Cossack military gathering.

The Petrograd Council of Peoples' Commissaries has issued a statement supporting the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of Ukraine, which has been established in opposition to the Ukrainian Rada, as "the truly popular power" and the real Government of this territory. It promises the new Government its fraternal support in "all works of peace," such as the handing over of land, factories, workshops, and banks to the working classes.

The Bolshevist organ Isvestia insists on new elections of delegates to the Constituent Assembly in districts where those chosen "do not express popular will," such as constituencies where social revolutionaries and members of the Right have been returned.

All teachers, male and female, in the municipal schools of Petrograd have gone on strike as a protest against the proceedings of the Bolsheviki, and intend to remain away from the schools pending the opening of the Constituent Assembly.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says all the bank Directors, except Kovalevsky, have been released on bail of a million rubles each and required to sign an agreement to appear before the revolutionary tribunal when they are summoned to do so.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29.—The Council of Peoples' Commissaries has ordered the confiscation of the factories and all other properties of the Russo-Belgian Company because its Directors on Dec. 18 declared the company to be in a state of liquidation and declined to submit to the control of the employes. All the workmen have been ordered to continue the discharge of their duties. Any one guilty of acts of sabotage will be brought before a revolutionary court.

BULGARIA AGREES TO RUSSIA'S TERMS

Danube Question to be Settled at Plenary Meeting of Delegates Today.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 30.—The Bulgarian Premier, Vassil Radoslavoff, according to a Sofia dispatch, has sent a message to all the provincial prefects to the effect that Bulgaria has accepted the Russian proposals—first, that the war between Bulgaria and Russia be ended; second, that the status quo ante bellum with respect to commercial treaties and consular and other conventions to be re-established; third, regarding the Danube question, that this be decided tomorrow at a plenary meeting of all the delegations, Bulgaria to have a representative on the Danube Commission.

The Premier's message added:

"Both parties have congratulated each other on the result."

CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York. Matinee Today. Manhattan Opera House.—Advt.

HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS

German Delegates Point to Peoples Who Desire to Separate from Russia.

BOLSHEVIKI ANSWER FIRM

Demand Free Plebiscite—Release of Prisoners and Ships Agreed To.

TROTZKY NOTE TO ALLIES

Teuton Captives Meet in Petrograd to Plan International Anti-War Propaganda.

Fort Blows Up at Kronstadt, Naval Base Near Petrograd

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 31.—One of the forts at Kronstadt, the naval base near Petrograd, has been blown up by an extremely violent explosion, according to a Petrograd dispatch to The Times. There are no details.

BREST-LITOVSK, Dec. 28, (Via Berlin and London, Dec. 30.)—Provisional agreement on a series of important points, including liberation of war prisoners and resumption of commercial relations, was reached today by the delegates of Russia and the Central Powers in discussion of issues which, in the event of a general peace, would have to be settled among the nations represented in the negotiations here. This provisional discussion was terminated today, the basis of an agreement being adopted under the reservation that it was to be examined by the Governments represented by the delegates.

In respect of treaty relations, an understanding was arrived at regarding the restoration of the situation as it existed when the war began.

It was provided that certain laws adopted during the war should be canceled and that those affected thereby should be restored to their previous rights or indemnified.

The rules in regard to payment of war costs and damage were defined in greater detail. Provisions were made concerning damages suffered by civilians outside the war area.

An agreement in principle was revealed regarding the reciprocal liberation and return to their homes of war prisoners and interned civilians, and also for the return of captured merchant vessels.

Speedy resumption of diplomatic and consular regulations is embraced in the understanding. It is set forth that there shall be immediate stoppage of economic warfare, establishment of commercial intercourse and the organized exchange of commodities.

A substantial understanding was arrived at on which the basis of economic relations is to be settled permanently.

Question of Occupied Territory.

Regarding the question of occupied territory the Russians made the following proposal:

In full accord with the public declarations of both the contracting parties that they cherish no bellicose plans and desire to conclude peace without annexations, Russia will withdraw her troops from all parts of Austria, Hungary, Turkey, and Persia occupied by her, while the powers of the Quadruple Alliance will withdraw theirs from Poland. In accordance with the principles of the Russian Government, which has declared the right of all peoples living in Russia to self-determination, including even separation, an opportunity will be given to the populations of these districts within the shortest possible period of deciding entirely and freely the question of their union with one or the other empire, or their formation into independent States.

In this connection the presence of any troops, apart from national or local militia, in the territories which are voting shall not be permissible until this question is decided. The Government of these regions will remain in the hands of representatives of the local populations, elected democratically. The date of evacuation and other circumstances and the commencement of demobilization of the army are to be fixed by a special military commission.

Germany then proposed the following form for the first articles of a preliminary treaty which is to be concluded:

First—Russia and Germany are to declare the state of war at an end. Both nations are resolved to live together in the future in peace and friendship on condition of complete reciprocity. Germany will be ready as soon as peace is concluded with Russia and the demobilisation of the Russian Armies has been accomplished to evacuate her present positions in occupied Russian territory, in so far as no different inferences result from Article 2.

Second—The Russian Government, having in accordance with its prin-

ciples proclaimed for all peoples without exception living within the Russian Empire the right of self-determination, including complete separation, takes cognizance of the decisions expressing the will of people demanding a full state of independence and separation from the Russian Empire for Poland, Lithuania, Courland, and portions of Esthonia and Livonia.

The Russian Government recognizes that in the present circumstances these manifestations must be regarded as an expression of the will of the people, and is ready to draw conclusions therefrom. As in those districts to which the foregoing stipulations apply, the question of evacuation is not such as provided for in Article 4, a special commission shall discuss and fix the time and other details in conformity and in accordance with the Russian idea of the necessary ratification by a plebiscite on broad lines and without any military pressure whatever of the already existing proclamation of separation.

The Austrian delegation made a similar statement.

The Russian delegation took cognizance of these statements and set forth its standpoint as follows:

Our standpoint is that only such manifestation of will can be regarded as a de facto expression of the will of the people as results from a free vote taken in the districts in question, with the complete absence of foreign troops. We therefore propose, and must insist thereon, that a clearer and more precise formulation of this point be made. We consent, however, to the appointment of a special commission for the examination of technical conditions for the realization of such referendums and also for the fixing of a definite time for evacuation.

In view of the course which the negotiations hitherto have taken, it may be stated with satisfaction that, regarding settlement of the most important questions, the views of the represented powers tally in many points, while regarding others the views approach each other to such an extent that hope for arriving at an agreement on the latter points is well founded.

Trotsky Preparing New Manifesto.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A Petrograd dispatch from The Associated Press correspondent under Saturday's date says that Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, is expected to present a new communication on the Allies today (Sunday). This dispatch quotes Baron Admiral Reyesztuck, former German military attaché at Petrograd and a member of the German peace delegation, as saying:

"The Germans quite frankly desire an honorable peace. The present attitude of Russia's allies apparently is a bar to this end. The attitude now between Russia and Germany is friendly, not one to enmity. Germany is now waiting to hear the ententé Allies' terms and war aims."

A meeting of the German and Austrian prisoners of war was held in Petrograd yesterday for the purpose of organizing an internationalist propaganda among the prisoners in Russia. A Hungarian officer, Rudnianszky, who was elected President, said:

"Thanks to the Russian revolution, I can speak my innermost thoughts freely. Our first thought now is general peace and freedom for all nations. Let Russian freedom teach us to obtain a like freedom in future."

The first speaker, a Czech, made a violent attack upon Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister, who recently outlined the Austro-German peace terms at Brest-Litovsk, characterizing Czernin's program of self-determination within the limits of the Austrian Constitution as an imperialistic fraud.

"If a separate peace is concluded," he said, "we shall be sent to fight against the Italians, French and other Allies. That we will not do. There we are a gendarme of Europe, the Russian Czar, but he was overpowered. There remains another gendarme, the dynasty of the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns, which, too, must be overthrown."

During the meeting Trotsky's official newspaper, the Torch, was distributed freely and eagerly read by the assemblage.

Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevist Commander in Chief, has sent telegrams to all army committees regarding the Brest-Litovsk negotiations and the Russian conditions of peace. He also has issued an order of the day calling on the troops to turn their arms against those who are standing in the way of the conclusion of peace.

The Belgian Minister at Petrograd is quoted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent there as having declared the German peace proposals to be unacceptable. A return to the status quo ante bellum would not solve a single problem of the war, in the Minister's opinion. He added, the dispatch says, that the proposed terms failed to indicate any means for the prevention of future conflicts or for the removal of the causes which brought on the present war. As for the indemnification of Belgium, the Minister pointed out that this had been promised by the Allies.

Silent crowds thronged the Nevsky Prospect and other prominent thoroughfares, reading the peace banners carried by the marchers, but without applause. One banner bore the inscription, "No Separate Peace With the Kaiser." No Union With the Capitalists." few of the banners said: "Long Live the Constituent Assembly," but the standards chiefly were streamers praising the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and internationalism. Some banners bore the words, "To the Trenches With the Sabotagers" and "Down With the Constitutional Democrats," and similar mottoes discrediting the Constitutional Democratic Party.

The processions were made up of military organizations, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and marines and sailors, which alternated with civil groups, the latter including women street car employes and the workers in various factories. The banners of the latter announced that their plants had been taken over by the Government and requested co-operation by the workers of the world.

On the field of wars, where the marchers saluted the graves of the first victims of the revolution, massed military bands played dirges throughout the day.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Bessarabia has declared its independence as the Moldavian Republic, to form a part of the Russian Federated Republic, according to a dispatch from Petrograd.

It is reported that an autonomous government has been formed in Turkestan, with H. Tynyssavaiff, a member of the second Duma, as Premier. The Siberian District Congress at Tomsk has elected a provisional government, headed by President Potanin, with a coalition cabinet, which includes Constitutional Democrats.

IRKUTSK CITY IN FLAMES.

Fierce Six-Day Battle There—French Consular Agent Slain.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Correspondents of Reuter's, Ltd., at Peking, Harbin, and Petrograd report fighting at Irkutsk, East Siberia, between regular troops and Red Guards and Cossacks and military cadets. The fighting is of the fiercest character and has lasted nearly a week. The entire town is said to be afire. Some quarters of it have been destroyed.

The local branch of the State bank, the telegraph office, and other buildings have been burned. The population is starving. The Maximalists have received reinforcements from Krasnoyarsk.

SEES WAR'S CRISIS IN NEXT HALF-YEAR

Curzon Warns Britain That Her "Supreme Trial" Lies Ahead of Her.

OUR SPEED DISCOUNTED

In the Field, But Hopes Placed on Our Airplanes—Air Raids on New York Predicted in 1918.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Great Britain is posting up the ledger of 1917 with a somewhat wry face. There is a balance on the right side, but the year's gains are far below expectations. The Russian liquidation accounts, of course, for much loss, while the new capital so happily added to the common fund of democracy has as yet hardly begun to appear in the day-to-day accounts of working profits. Before the books of this world war can be closed it is believed here that there will be great strain and stress, of which the brunt will fall on this country.

"The supreme trial, the severest crisis," according to Lord Curzon, "lies before, not behind us, and in the next six months we may be confronted with perils greater than any we have overcome."

Lord Curzon's "six months" represents the period which is generally accepted as the time during which America's help in a military sense, at least, will be in process of preparation. Six months is perhaps the optimistic view taken here. There are pessimistic views which look to 1919 as the earliest date when America's weight will be fully felt on the European battlefields.

These views, of course, do not omit consideration of the assistance other than military which the United States will render, and is rendering now; but if, as the leaders among the European Allies proclaim, only a military victory can win the necessary decision, the war will not be won until American manpower can be employed to win it.

"The war is entering on its fourth New Year," writes J. L. Garvin in The Observer, "and is very likely to see its fifth unless the whole gigantic price we have paid in blood and treasure is to end in a fool's bargain for ourselves and a market of dupes for the world."

Air Raids in New York Predicted.

Parenthetically it may be remarked that there is one particular field in which Mr. Garvin and many others hold that American effort ought to tell with more decisive effect than in any other connection whatever during the new year. This is the matter of airplane construction. The enemy is now more formidable in the air than he has ever been.

The policy of aerial warfare inaugurated on the British side by the raid on Mannheim is expected to make the Germans strain every effort to maintain and extend their system of aerial attack on civilian populations. Predictions in this connection would be idle, but it may be mentioned as a matter of fact that many people of expert judgment here believe that not only will London and other English cities be subjected to large-scale air raids in 1918 but that New York will not escape similar experiences.

Great hopes are based here on America's contribution to the war in the air, which is expected to be one of the chief developments of the 1918 fighting.

The food supply, with all its correlates in respect of shipping and so forth, is perhaps held to be the greatest contribution to the common cause which America can make during the coming year.

"S. O. S. Week" for England.

England will begin tomorrow a national "S. O. S. week." The wireless call for help has been adapted to the present situation to mean "Save or Starve." This campaign is described as the last effort of the voluntary policy of food economy. The results of the S. O. S. appeals, which will be made throughout the country the next week, will determine whether the nation is to be put on compulsory rations or whether the measures thus far devised by Lord Rhondda will be sufficient.

So far such hardships as have been felt have been chiefly due to poor distribution rather than to actual shortage. There has been hardship; J. R. Clynes, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, has, in fact, spoken of "the terrible distress so many of the poor are suffering."

Sugar rationing will begin with the new year, as also will the system of adding a certain quantity of potato to flour for the making of war bread, which is already very different from the bread of peace times. A meatless day is to be put in practice. In some localities a ration of one ounce of tea and four ounces of oleomargarine or butter per head of population has been instituted pending a more elaborate scheme for the whole community on the Birmingham plan, which Lord Rhondda is studying.

Dr. Marion Philips at the labor meeting yesterday drew attention to the shortage of milk. She spoke of babies starving for want of milk and foreshadowed a perilous situation, in which mothers would come out into the streets to protest against the ineptitude of the Government.

The seriousness of the food situation perhaps could not be better described than in the words of a poor woman waiting in a queue, who said: "We used to hear of the war in speeches; now we know there is one."

Political Situation Improved.

But although there are lowering clouds overhead, the horizon is not altogether black. Politically the situation has improved considerably. The Prime Minister's recent speeches have satisfied even such critics as H. W. Massingham. National unity, as distinguished from political faction, is being born of the stress of the hour. Even the most vehement advocates of a clear enunciation of war aims have accepted as adequate for the moment the statements made by the Prime Minister and others.

Mr. Lloyd George met the labor delegation which went to Downing Street Friday in the right spirit, and labor cooperation in the Government's plans for the fuller utilization of the man-power of the country is now considered assured. Sir Edward Carson has corrected the bad impressions created by the published reports of his disbelief in a league of nations; and, last but not least, the Government, as a whole, has dissociated itself from the particular school of extremists who had come to be known as the "Never-endians."

All the parties that count, as one paper puts it today, profess to be united on the principles affirmed by President Wilson, and all the parties that count are solid in their determination to prosecute the war until those principles are secured.

Named in Wilson's Honor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 30.—A sanatorium for tuberculous patients has been erected by a public subscription started by the Giornale d'Italia. It has been decided to name one of the wards after President Wilson, in recognition of the financial aid received from the American Red Cross.

1917 WAR BALANCE IN FRANCE'S FAVOR

Has Three Big Offensives to Her Credit and No Noteworthy Defeat.

AERIAL SUPREMACY IN PERIL

German Accession of Strength Due to Russia's Collapse Is Recognized.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Dec. 30.—The French armies enter the new year in a spirit at least as firm and with a sense of as great accomplishment as any of the other combatants. The year 1917 has brought the nation many victories and some privations and disappointments. The German line, although repeatedly and severely dented, has not been broken. Since it was drawn back from the Somme in the Spring, however, there has been this remarkable contrast: The enemy has not dared to attempt any general offensive on this front, and his campaign of local counterattacks, a necessary part of his defense, has yielded no positive result except an enormous death roll. On the other hand, the French have successfully conducted three large offensives, and have not suffered in any part of the field a single noteworthy defeat.

Conserving Soldiers' Lives.

It is too soon for a critical estimate of these operations, but in general it may be said that, directed with increasing knowledge of new conditions and proved superiority in material, they were signally economical of precious lives as compared with the results or with the methods of the retaliatory attacks to which the German command has been limited.

The April offensive against the hills north of the Aisne and north and east of Rheims, because of its unprecedented extension, was least so, but it gained a most important series of positions, which have represented a daily saving of life and effort and gave a basis for the next steps forward.

Two later offensives, that of Verdun in August and the completion of the capture of the Aisne Heights, crowned the beginning of November by the German retreat beyond the Ailette, were fully successful, and will remain as classic models.

While the mechanism and processes of warfare never cease to develop, it has been with these as with the strategy of the year. There has been many changes and many experiments, some of a sensational character, but none quite fulfilling the expectations of their authors. For a moment the German "Stosstruppen," or special assault troops, obtained local results, but their methods were soon found out, and when the surprise was over the French poilus proved that their quality was at least equal to the Germans.

On both sides and in every kind of operation minute organization and control count more and more, and this is quite appreciated in the American training camps. The Germans have made a considerable effort to remedy the inferiority of their aviation, and with what they can bring back from Russia this will try the resources of the Allies in the early Spring.

The efficacy of the French artillery work has been repeatedly admitted in German official reports during the year, but here also the enemy will be reinforced from Russia and Austria.

Trench artillery takes on increasing importance, and here, I believe, the French have a clear superiority.

The tanks have also done very good service, and an appropriate system of tank tactics is gradually being evolved. So far the enemy has affected some contempt for these monsters, but the Allies should be on guard against a surprise.

Poisonous gases have been multiplied, but medical and surgical treatment has much reduced their terrors.

Hindenburg Tactics Discredited.

In tactical developments, also, it is a mere delusion that the German army is now wonderful beyond its chief adversaries. Triumphs in lesser fields are not evidence of this. In the main field, failure to attempt a large offensive and acceptance of repeated reverses speak volumes. The once vaunted Hindenburg tactics of the so-called elastic defense are admitted to be a failure and are being gradually abandoned. After trying the tactics of retail retirement which seemed to promise economy by evading the issue, the German comand has come back to the old method of fully-manned front trenches.

The question of the enemy's remaining resources in man-power and the possible effects of the Russian armistice are too complicated to be dismissed in a paragraph.

Both Germany and Austria are a full year ahead of France in calling upon the young classes, and in the course of the coming year they will have to meet the first American armies. Their domestic position is infinitely worse than that of the Allies. Great Junkers do not humiliate themselves at Brest-Litovsk without need.

With vigilance and initiative, for both of which the new Allied Military Council is a help, the Allies need not fear the result.

PLEA TO THE ALLIES TO HELP RUSSIA

Continued from Page One.

of those who had always been our staunch friends, and startled the greater part of the Socialist intelligentsia into sudden and active sympathy for the Allies. In this hour of bitter trial many began to look to us for moral support. They are looking toward us anxiously now, and if there is any way in the world by which we can help Russia to obtain a decent peace, it will be our greatest moral victory in the war.

Chance to Display Sympathy.

There is no need to take an exaggerated view of the intellectual or political capacity of the Socialist intelligentists, but their power has lain in the fact that they found ways of appealing to the instincts of the masses. Now is the opportunity to display intelligent sympathy in its most disinterested and effective form. The Socialists' papers fully admit the hypocrisy of the German terms, but The Den says:

"Nevertheless, here is an honest putting of the question on the basis of peace without annexations and indemnities, and the Entente Powers are now entirely at liberty to give definite consent to all the German India rubber formulae, and this honest putting of the question is, in the present circumstances, the only worthy issue from that impasse into which the war has brought the world. Russia in particular should insist on a decision on the question that would guarantee simultaneously with the restoration of her own frontiers the restoration of the independence of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro.

"We have no illusions. Such a peace would be very remote, not only from that democratic peace with which the Bolsheviki would bless the whole world down to the Zulus and Hottentots, but also from a reasonable peace that would revise the map of Europe in accordance with the necessities of especially oppressed and protesting nations. We believe, however, that the taking as a basis of the formulae, the status quo ante, the Powers might compel Germany to make concessions and recognize the right of nationalities to self-determination in such particularly acute cases, such as Alsace-Lorraine and the Trentino."

Chernoff writes:

"The most important work of the moment is to establish in Russia a generally recognized Government that would be able to hasten on the negotiations with the Allies and induce them to take up position as near as possible to the peace platform of the Russian democracy. For this reason the convocation of the Constituent Assembly is paramount and urgent. The obduracy of the Bolshevi'ki in clinging to power is particularly frivolous and criminal."

Such is the general attitude of the Socialist press, at any rate. The stakes at issue are so enormous that it would be fatal if clear and sober judgment were to be obscured by passion or prejudice.

ERROR PUT RARITAN UPON THE WAR MAP

Continued from Page One.

to his draft board in Rhode Island, saying that he had followed their instructions to the letter, reached the town of Raritan, and carried on a painstaking search for the camp, but that he had found no trace of it, and that its existence was denied on every hand.

Washington Hard to Convince.

Acquaintances made by the two men during the day took them in the evening to the home of Thomas P. Gallagher, the President of the Board of Commissioners of Raritan and a member of the State Department of Weights and Measures. He was much puzzled by the evidence that the men had correctly carried out their official directions. He had heard various rumors that a camp was to be established at Raritan, but was quite sure that there was no army post or any kind near by. He took the two to supper and then telephoned to Adjt. Gen. Gilkynson of New Jersey at Trenton. After hearing the facts, the Adjutant General said:

"Hold the wire. I'll get into touch with Provost Marshal General Crowder himself at Washington and then talk to you."

Mr. Gallagher held the wire for half an hour, and then Adjt. Gen. Gilkynson said:

"I have just been talking to Washington. They assure me that you are mistaken. Are you quite certain that there is no camp there?"

"Well, I have lived here for forty years," said Mr. Gallagher. "I'm President of the Board of Commissioners. I know nearly everybody here, and I am about the town every day. I ought to know."

"You certainly ought to know," said the Adjutant General. "Hold the telephone a little longer, will you?"

Mr. Gallagher waited, and Adjt. Gen. Gilkynson then said that the Washington authorities contended that they had official records of the camp and would not admit that they were wrong about the site. Adjt. Gen. Gilkynson added further that he was going to send down a personal representative to look over the ground and ascertain the true conditions.

More and More Soldiers.

Adjt. Gen. Gilkynson sent Lieutenant H. L. Leonard on the following day. In the meantime Mr. Gallagher, who had put up the first two soldiers to arrive in his house, found that they had been increased to ten by new arrivals from different parts of the country. Some were from Minnesota and others from Montana. One man, Edward J. Gallagher, came from New York.

Lieutenant Leonard at once took steps to provide for the men in hotels at Somerville, N. J., and reported to the Adjutant General's office that there was no military post of any kind at Raritan.

More men came in on Saturday. President Gallagher of Raritan got into touch with the New Jersey Adjutant General again when the men continued to arrive. He said the Adjutant General became thoroughly aroused, because he had learned that the mistaken address had been sent from Washington to all of the 4,000 Draft Boards, and that there was danger that hundreds of even thousands of men assigned to the Ordnance Department would flock in on the unprepared town of Raritan. Mr. Gallagher said yesterday that he had been informed through the Adjutant General's office that the military authorities in Washington insisted up to Saturday that there was an army post at Raritan.

The facts regarding the error which had caused the trouble did not become known here until today, when Lieutenant Jones arrived from the Ordnance Department at Washington, with the statement that the true destination of the men was the camp under construction near Metuchen. In the meantime, Brownell, the man from Rhode Island, had received a reply from his local draft board, enclosing a return ticket to Little Compton, R. I., in its letter to Brownell the draft board officials said:

"If you cannot find this camp, return here, but be sure and try to locate it before starting back for Rhode Island."

Brownell, however, was sent with his thirteen fellows to Yaphank. Notices were posted at the Raritan station for men seeking the Raritan Ordnance Depot to present themselves at the courthouse in the adjoining town of Somerville, and those who hereafter arrive will be sent at once to Yaphank.

Fears of Another Site.

President Gallagher was not quite sure yesterday that his town was the only place where the Raritan Ordnance Depot was mistakenly supposed to be. He received a telephone call from a man who called himself Latham and said that he was connected with the Newark Spring Mattress Company. This man said his firm had manufactured a large number of mattresses for the Raritan Ordnance Depot and had been directed to ship them to the Nixon Nitro Works at Port Arthur on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Latham said that he had been informed that the site of the Raritan Ordnance Department was on the Nixon switch, but that he was worried, because he had received no acknowledgment of the receipt of the shipments.

President Gallagher said that he had learned that, in addition to the fourteen soldiers who had arrived, a number of men had been sent within the last few weeks to draft boards in Bayonne, Jersey City, and other New Jersey towns to Raritan, but had returned home after finding that there was no army post there. President Gallagher said:

"In spite of the fact that the mail has been returned to the War Department and to draft boards when their addresses appeared on the envelopes, the snarl to the camp has been constantly increasing, and yesterday a pile of mail six inches high came in."

The fourteen men who arrived were selected for the Ordnance Department because of peculiar qualifications. They have been for the most part trained machinists. Some have been chemists. They have been under the impression that they were not to serve in artillery regiments, but to be put to work on the manufacture of military equipment.

The post where these men will finally be received is being constructed at a small town called Bonhampton, near Metuchen. It will be known as the Raritan Ordnance Depot. It is situated on the Raritan River. It was stated there yesterday that the post would accommodate between 6,000 and 7,000 when it was completed. The Government contract, it was stated, called for work which would cost at least $4,000,000, and it might possible run up to $8,000,000. A tract of 3,000 acres here has been inclosed with barbed wire and is being patrolled by armed soldiers. Snare & Triest are the contractors building the post. There are at present 1,128 men employed on the construction work and 4,000 are expected to be on the payroll by February. Several large warehouses are to be built near the river.

ORDNANCE MAN'S ERROR SENT SOLDIERS ASTRAY

"Camp Raritan" Is Somewhere Else in Jersey, But It was Hard to Convince Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A blunder in the Bureau of Ordnance in the War Department is responsible for the bungle by which the vanguard of approximately 700 draft soldiers from all parts of the country went to Raritan looking for an ordnance base.

The orders were issued to the local Draft Boards throughout the country from the office of Major Gen. Enoch Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, but careful investigation failed to disclose that the Provost Marshal General's order had done more than direct that these soldiers be sent to the point designated by the Bureau of Ordnance, of which Major Gen. William Crozier is Chief, although that bureau now has an Acting Chief as a result of the assignment of General Crozier to service on the newly created Army War Council.

No explanation from the Bureau of Ordnance was obtainable today. General Crozier was in his office most of the afternoon and part of the night, but each time an effort was made to interview him the statement was made that he was "engaged." From another source it was learned that the Provost Marshal General had been asked to obtain 700 men for the new ordnance depot in New Jersey at "Raritan."

There is no ordnance base, depot or other ordnance station at the village of Raritan and the vanguard of the 700 men who are under orders to proceed to "Raritan" found themselves in much a quandary on arrival that they had to appeal to the municipal authorities for aid and guidance. Careful investigation of the facts today indicate that these men should have been sent to the new Raritan River depot which is being built for the Ordnance Bureau, on the Raritan River near New Brunswick, N. J. This is to be an ordnance storage supply depot and has been in course of construction for some time.

It is being built under the direction of General L. W. Littell of the Quartermaster Corps of the regular army, the officer who had charge of the construction of all of the National Guard and national army cantonments. Buildings and barracks have been erected, and a loading dock is being built, but those in charge of the construction of the depot, it was learned tonight, are not scheduled to have it finished until Jan. 5. This is the only ordnance post being built in the Raritan section of New Jersey, and it is at least a dozen miles distant from the village of Raritan.

All the details could not be obtained today, but the most careful effort to obtain the facts indicated that the blunder was made by an officer in the Ordnance Bureau. The lacking details must come from the Bureau of Ordnance itself. It asked for the construction of the camp. It asked for dispatch of draft soldiers to the camp. But the camp appears to have been recorded in that bureau as being at Raritan, N. J., when as a matter of fact it is not at Raritan, but on the Raritan River near New Brunswick, some miles distant from Raritan.

After the Adjutant General of New Jersey took the matter up with General Crowder and the latter's office took it up officially with the officer in General Crozier's bureau who had asked for the men, the latter officer continued to insist that "Raritan, N. J.," was the right address for the ordnance supply depot. The mistake in geography has been discovered in the Bureau of Ordnance and steps taken to rectify the mistake, so that the large number of other draft soldiers now en route to Raritan, N. J., may be cared for on arrival and sent to the proper location.

An investigation of the "phantom post" incident by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs may develop an interesting state of affairs. There is no doubt that an ordnance supply depot was being built on the Raritan River, but investigation would show that certain officers in the Ordnance Bureau labored under the delusion that this depot was being built at Raritan and did not know the location of the depot. Whether there is to be an investigation could not be discovered tonight, but it is considered probable that members of the Senate Military Committee will want to know about the matter.

When Secretary Baker was asked tonight for the facts, he said he was not familiar with the details. The matter, he said, had been brought to his attention, and he had directed General Crowder and Major Gen. Biddle, the Assistant Chief of Staff, to see that the men were properly cared for.

Don't Forget

to date your letters correctly tomorrow, nor to reserve your table at Shanley's for to-night to see the old year out.

De Luxe Supper, also service a la carte

New Year's Dance

SHANLEY'S

Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

Phone 8200 Bryant.

PIERCE HAIG'S LINE SOUTH OF CAMBRAI

Continued from Page One.

and once at midweek, when spots of dark began to show through, another spotless sheet was spread, leaving everything again glistening and white.

The British troops have had, on the whole, a restful holiday. Dazzling days have been followed by the most perfect nights I can remember. The snow, catching the superb moonshine, made it possible to read ordinary newspaper print without the aid of any other light. One could see at night almost as well as during the day.

The soldiers rather enjoyed all this as a change from the mud which ordinarily rules at this time of year.

Those whose turn it has been to do the holiday trick in the line have had little to do except keep vigilant watch. To them the snow was a blessing rather than otherwise. It is cleaner than the monotonous bog, and the trenches for the time being have been so frozen that they seemed to be lined with granite. The white snow, hiding the ugliness of No Man's Land and the unsightly craters along and behind the lines, has been like a warm white blanket over the comparatively comfortable dugouts.

Out of the line the men in the rest billets have played all kinds of games. Sleds and skis have been improvised, and first-rate Winter sports have been enjoyed within the range of the German guns. The Canadians, of course, enjoyed the snow and snappy weather to the limit.

France during the last few days has been like a slice out of their own Canada at Yuletide, and in the larks in the snow they have taken the lead in their part of the line.

The holiday spirit has not been lacking anywhere out here among the British troops. Cheery faces, telling of hearts that were not too heavy, were everywhere gathered about the garlanded tables under swinging lamps gay with mistletoe, for the men refuse to be downhearted.

As 1917 goes out the attitude of the soldiers is: "We've taken some hard knocks in the past year, and we've landed a whole lot more; but all we've done to Fritz thus far is but a taste to what we're going to give him in 1918. It's just about to begin."

ENGLAND GETTING LESS TEA AND FATS

Many Suspect a Trade Dodge to Divert Public to Coffee-Drinking.

HOTELS CUT OUT BUTTER

Scarcity Due to Reduction of Neutral Supplies—Fair Quantities of Other Staples.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The demand made by the Labor Convention that the Government secure a more equitable distribution of foodstuffs arose from the constantly growing difficulty experienced, especially by the poorer classes, in obtaining a few staple articles. No difficulty has yet been experienced in obtaining bread, which, under the Government subsidy system, is the cheapest food on the market.

Potatoes and fresh vegetables also are plentiful and comparatively cheap, while meat, although less plentiful than formerly, still is in fair supply and at prices ranging below those of a few months ago. This is due also to Government control. Fruits, fresh and dried, for which the country is dependent upon imported supplies, are still obtainable, but at higher prices and in limited amounts.

The articles most difficult to obtain and which have caused quite a scandal are tea, butter, lard, and margarine. It is almost impossible to purchase butter. Scarcity of milk is noticeable only in the poorer districts of the big towns. The lack of milk is due to reduced imports of concentrated feeding stuffs and the plowing up of pasture land for the growing of cereals. The shortage in milk is being partly met by the prohibition to use milk or cream in the manufacture of sweetstuffs, and the stoppage of the sale of milk as a beverage in restaurants and other places. The price of milk, however, is high, and the Government is being urged to take steps to secure a cheaper rate to poor nursing mothers and children.

The tea scarcity showed itself very suddenly, and many persons suspected that this was a trade dodge to divert the people to coffee, of which it is believed there are ample supplies in the country, especially as it is noticeable that there never is any difficulty in obtaining tea as a beverage in restaurants, luncheon rooms and tea rooms. The British, however, are not a coffee-drinking nation, and the Government has been able to fix the price of coffee at the nearest approach to the pre-war standard of any article of food, namely, 18 pence a pound.

Tea is still very limited in supply and at high prices, but the Government promises greater supplies within a couple of months, when it is hoped that the requisitioned Ceylon and Indian crops will be remarketed.

The worst shortage has been in butter, margarine and lard. Most of the hotels and restaurants have been obliged during the last fortnight to refuse to serve butter with dinners and luncheons. The shortage in these fats is due to the cessation of supplies from Holland and Denmark. It has been particularly noticeable since Great Britain and the United States applied greater pressure to neutral countries and since the food controller fixed prices for these commodities on a scale that made it more profitable for neutrals to trade with Germany, if they were able to spare anything from their own requirements.

For the moment food prices, which were rapidly growing to be the features of urban life, have somewhat decreased. They were the outcome of bad distribution. Large supplies, especially of margarine, were in the hands either of the margarine manufacturers or other big concerns, and large numbers of what are known as "multiple shops." Under the powers granted by the Government local food committees have seized the supplies in these shops and diverted them to other shops for distribution.

FRANCE CONFIDENT AND STRONG AS EVER

Edouard de Billy Declares the Nation Never Was Morally or Materially in Better Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—A statement from Edouard de Billy, French Deputy High Commissioner in the United States, was read yesterday at the convention of the American Historical Association in this city, in which he said:

"Everything is being prepared here for a long war. Contracts are made in ordnance plants. Shipyards are enlarged or planned in contemplation of results to be achieved, of course, as early as possible, but extending also over a period of several years. With a legitimate pride you foresee for America, within the two or three next years, in 1919 and 1920, a great military power, an army of several millions of men, powerfully equipped, and a mercantile fleet adequate to your economic resources and to your world trade. Truly it is wise to carry on preparations on such a scale. On the other hand, the question cannot be overlooked whether time will be given America to avail herself in full of these extensive preparations.

"All the efforts of our common enemy are now directed toward one aim. Their hope and their will is to strike a decisive blow before the military forces of America should be fully developed on the European front. With all the men they can remove from the Russian front, the Central Powers are now expected to prepare on the French and British fronts an offensive stronger than any previous ones, and which they should try to launch before the end of the Winter. When they have failed, nobody, though, could tell whether they will feel exhausted and be compelled to ask for an early peace or whether the war will be carried on for many months to come.

"Listen to your own eyewitnesses; to those who, having been sent over to France, have come back to America. They will tell you that the morale of the French nation is as fine as ever, that the French Army keeps well equipped and cheerful, that France never was morally or materially in a better shape.

"Thus, France has not only done her part in this war, she is still doing it, and she will do her part to the end—a great part—hand in hand with the great British Army, once despised by the Kaiser, and with the gallant American Army, which the Kaiser is now learning to dread."

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NEW PADUA AIR RAID KILLS 3; HOSPITALS HIT

Two Churches Damaged by Bombs Which Also Wreck Many Dwellings.

ROME, Dec. 30.—Last evening enemy airplanes again attacked Padua, dropping more than twenty bombs, killing three persons and inflicting great damage upon churches, hospitals, monuments, and private dwellings. Three persons were injured.

Only artillery actions, particularly intense in the Monte Tomba sector, are reported from the front.

The text of the official communication follows:

Along the whole front there have been only artillery actions. They were particularly intense on the Monte Tomba sector.

At Pieve di Zoldo British airmen brought down one of the enemy's captive balloons. Yesterday evening enemy aircraft repeated their raid on Padua, dropping over twenty explosive and incendiary bombs. Three persons were killed, including one child, and three were wounded, including one woman. Much damage was done to monuments, private dwellings, and other buildings, including two hospitals. Fire broke out in the San Valentino Church, which was hit. The fine Carmine Church was partly burned.

BRITISH IN PALESTINE MAKE 3-MILE ADVANCE

Occupy El Bireh, 9½ Miles North of Jerusalem, and Other Villages.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The forces under General Allenby in Palestine have advanced another three miles along the Nablus Road, according to the official statement issued tonight, and after stubborn resistance have occupied El Bireh, the ancient name of which is Beeroth, [nine and one-half miles north of Jerusalem.] East of the road Hizmehgerek was taken; west of the road the ridge of Rawilah [Ramallah?] and Kettireh was occupied.

In the centre of the line mounted troops advanced to Khurbetha, Ihuharith, and Deirelkuddis.

CHINA TO SEND TROOPS TO VLADIVOSTOK

Bolshevist Disorders Reported There and More Trouble at Harbin.

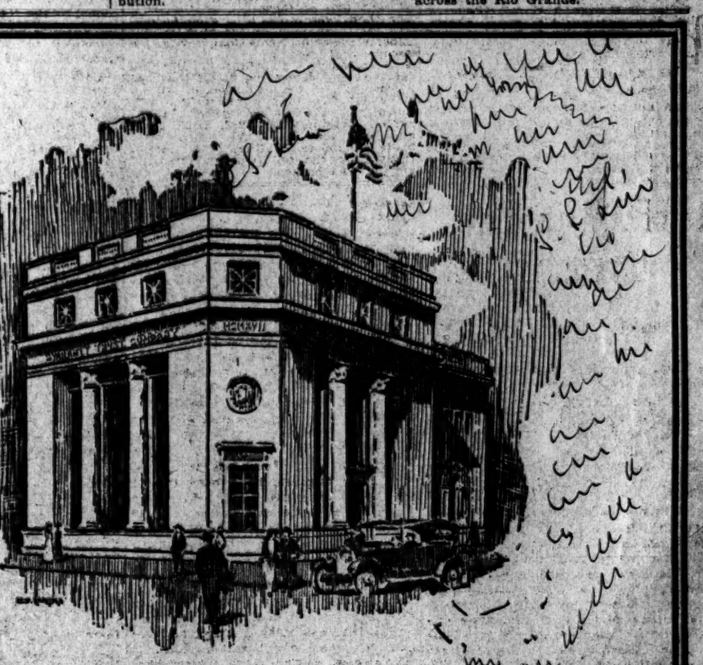
SHANGHAI, Dec. 30.—The North China Daily News says the situation at Harbin, Manchuria, is serious.

The newspaper says also that Bolshevist disorders have occurred at Vladivostok and that the Chinese are endeavoring to send troops there.

BORDER TROOPS KILL SIX MEXICAN BANDITS

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Dec. 30.—At least six Mexican bandits were killed in a fight between bandits and United States troops and Texas Rangers on Saturday at San Jose, Mexico, opposite the Indio Ranch, which is 20 miles south of Eagle Pass, according to an official statement here today at Military Headquarters. The Americans had crossed into Mexico on the trail of Mexican cattle thieves. There were no American casualties.

After the bandits, fifty in number, were routed the Americans returned to the Texas side. The pursuit of a "hot trail" across the border followed a series of raids on the Indio Ranch in which it is estimated that a thousand or more head of cattle had been driven across the Rio Grande.



THIS company announces the opening, on January 2nd, of its new office at Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, through which the scope of our service to customers will be still further broadened.

In design, equipment and appointments this office is expressive of the best in modern banking service.

To add to the convenience of our customers the banking hours will be from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., except Saturdays, when the hours are from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Complete safe deposit facilities are also afforded; the vaults are open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., except Saturdays, when the hours are from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

You are cordially invited to inspect the new building.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Fifth Ave. Office Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.	Madison Ave. Office Madison Ave. & 60th St.	London Office 32 Lombard St., E. C.	Paris Office Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3
Capital and Surplus			$50,000,000
Resources more than			$600,000,000

FIGHT 2 BIG FIRES IN FREEZING COLD

250 Horses Perish in One and Great Quantities of Freight Are Consumed in Other.

ALARMS BY THE HUNDRED

Actual Loss of Day by Flames Only About $300,000, But Bursting Pipes Add to Havoc.

The New York Fire Department has seldom had a busier twenty-four hours than that which closed at midnight. In the first sixteen hours of that period, from midnight Saturday till 8 P. M., there were 123 fire alarms in Manhattan and the Bronx and 125 in Brooklyn and Queens. About two-thirds of these, however, came from automatic systems, and were due to the snapping of wires or freezing of pipes in automatic sprinkler systems. While these alarms were only technically "fires," they had two serious results. One was the damage done by water from bursting pipes, which insurance men estimated at a total running into hundreds of thousands, and the other was the added burden laid on firemen, who had enough to do answering alarms for real blazes.

Of the fires which were such in fact as well as in name the great majority were due to the cold weather. Most of them were due to explosions following the thawing out of frozen steam pipes or frozen water-backs in stoves. Overheated ranges in some cases set fire to nearby hangings and woodwork; oil stoves exploded, and one blaze in Brooklyn was caused by the overturning of a charcoal burner. One death and perhaps a dozen serious injuries occurred in various parts of the city.

Firemen were kept going with hardly a moment of rest all day long; indeed, it was said that Battalion Chief Owen McKernan, on duty in the Ninth Battalion of Manhattan, with headquarters at Forty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, was not out of his automobile, except when supervising the actual fighting of a fire, from 5 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night.

Two Big Fires at Same Time.

Serious fires were few, but those that did occur necessitated not only the drawing together of great numbers of fire fighters with much apparatus, but the shifting of other companies to cover the areas laid bare, and these companies always had to be withdrawn from districts where alarms were coming in every few minutes. The slippery condition of the ice-covered streets delayed the apparatus in going to blazes, and the end of the day with so little damage done in proportion to the number of alarms was a tribute to the amazing activity with which the Fire Department covered the town despite the handicaps of unusual weather and an enormous amount of work.

The situation was most serious early last night, when a big livery stable fire in East Harlem resulted in the turning in of five alarms, calling together all the apparatus north of Fifty-ninth Street, in Manhattan, at the same time that a three-alarm fire was burning in the Long Island Railroad freight yards in Long Island City. While the Harlem fire was still burning fiercely another blaze broke out within four blocks of it, and because there was no apparatus left in northern Manhattan to answer the first alarm a second had to be turned in, bringing engines from the Bronx.

The most serious fire of the entire day was that which broke out about 8:30 in the Excelsior Park Livery Stables at 124 East 124th Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues. Frank Jones, a negro watchman, was heating some oil in order to thaw it out for the cleaning of a harness in a room near the office on the first floor of the stables when the oil boiled over on the stove and caught fire. Jones ran out and called Patrolman Farrell, who turned in an alarm and then ran back with Jones to try to save the 250 horses, most of them belonging to truckmen and delivery companies, which were kept in the basement and on the two upper floors of the five-story brick building.

250 Horses Perish in Flames.

But the fire from the spreading oil had caught the woodwork of the interior of the building and blazed up to the feed and lumber stored on the floor above, and the two had to turn back in the face of a blast of flames. Not a single one of the horses could be saved, and by the time Deputy Chief Martin arrived the fire was burning so fiercely that it looked as if the entire block might go. Martin turned in a second, third, fourth, and fifth alarms, and police reserves from all over East Harlem were set to work clearing out the families from the flat houses in the block.

Just west of the Excelsior Park Stables were the stables of the Horton Ice Cream Company. Here seventy horses and ten motor trucks were kept, but all of them were brought out safely by employes. The fire reached the roof of this building and did considerable damage, but was checked and could get no further on this side. Immediately behind the blazing stables, however, was a row of six-story flat houses on 123rd Street. The roofs of these were already alight, and hundreds of men, women and children were tumbled out into the snow without time to do more than wrap a few heavy garments around them. Their neighbors across the street took them in, though themselves making all preparations to move out if necessary. Many of the families hastily turned out into the icy night appealed to the police to find refuge for them, and some were taken to nearby station houses where they could find temporary shelter.

Meanwhile a similar flight was taking place from other flat buildings on the Lexington Avenue side of the block, and it was estimated that at one time at least 500 people had fled from their homes and were looking back apprehensively to see if their household goods would be saved.

Telephone Girls Stick to Posts.

Some of the fugitives from the Lexington Avenue buildings were cared for in the Hotel Windsor, on the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and 124th Street, whose guests, though not without some apprehension themselves, did what they could to relieve those who had been driven out by the heat of the flames.

As a matter of fact, the Lexington Avenue houses did not catch fire, and, while the roofs of most of those on 123d Street, behind the burning stable, were on fire at one time or another, the damage was not serious, and comparatively few of the families which fled were compelled to spend the night away from home. The firemen fought the flames from adjoining roofs, and brought several water towers into play. Hose burst two or three times, but in the course of an hour and a half it was evident that the serious damage could be confined to the original building.

Directly across the street, at 123 East 124th Street, is the Harlem telephone exchange. The girls at work here were not distracted by the terrific heat and clamor, and the telephone company was able to furnish coal needed by some of the engines.

Although street thermometers registered 6 or 7 degrees below zero thousands of people came out to see the fire, which lit up all of East Harlem, and the police were compelled to draw lines about the entire block. Trains running along the New York Central and New Haven viaduct were not affected, although the heat could be felt on the westerly side; but traffic on the Lexington Avenue and 125th Street lines was tied up for several hours. The damage was estimated at $150,000.

While the apparatus called out by this blaze was still busy Policeman McAndrews, on the corner of Lenox Avenue and 122d Street, saw smoke coming from the second floor of the four-story brownstone residence at 240 Lenox Avenue. A moment later Dr. Victor Jackson, a dentist, who lives and has his office in the building, came running out crying that there was a fire in a bedroom on the second floor. McAndrews turned in an alarm, but since all the apparatus that could have responded was busy a few blocks away, a second alarm had to be turned in to call engines from the Bronx. This delay gave the blaze a good start, and the second and third floors were pretty badly damaged before it was brought under control. The loss was estimated at $5,000.

In the meantime firemen in Long Island City were busy with a blaze in the freight yards of the Long Island Railroad, which did damage estimated at about $125,000, and destroyed the bills of lading and records of goods contained in nearly a thousand freight cars which themselves escaped the flames. The fire broke out apparently in the office of the freight transfer station, a corrugated iron building some 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, running from Arch to Crane Streets. It was discovered by two brakemen on passing cars, who notified Special Patrolman John Sweeney. He called out the yard fire department, but by the time they got there the interior of the building was all ablaze, and three alarms were at once turned in for the city department in order to save the hundreds of freight cars within reach of the fire.

Quick work by switching crews got all but two of these out of the way, and there were no other buildings near but the large concrete structure of the Liberty Fuse and Arms Company, which escaped unharmed.

The largest of the fires in Brooklyn occurred in the morning at 1,687 Bergen Street, where the explosion of an oil stove set fire to a three-story frame tenement. The flames spread to the similar buildings at 1,683, 1685, 1,689, and 1,691, and about 150 persons were made homeless. William G. Smith, trapped on the top floor, jumped and his leg was broken.

RELIEF SEEKERS FEW WITH CITY SHIVERING

Charity Societies Report Demand for Succor Below Normal for a Cold Spell.

TWO MEN FREEZE TO DEATH

Gas Is Substituted for Coal in Keeping Homes Warm as Majority of Population Stays Indoors.

Only the fact that yesterday was Sunday and a majority of the city's population was able to remain not only indoors but well wrapped up, saved the day from marking perhaps the most intense and widespread suffering New York ever had known. As a matter of police record, deaths and cases of intense discomfort due to cold were remarkably few, while those relief agencies which are quickest to learn of need among the poor experienced not even a normal demand for their succor.

There were in the greater city but two persons frozen to death so far as police records showed last night, while one accidental death was attributable indirectly to cold. Other deaths at first reported as caused by low temperature and lack of fuel proved upon investigation to have been due apparently to natural causes. The death directly due to the cold was that of "Pop" Curner, a negro, 58 years old, who was found dead in the bed of an abandoned moving van in which he lived at Gravesend Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. The other death was that of Angelo Spiduto, 40 years old, a laborer, of 2,454 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx. While working as a member of a Union Railways wrecking crew at 230th Street and Broadway he fell between a trolley car and a stalled truck, when his hands became numb, while he was holding a push pole between the two vehicles. The motorman was unable to stop the car in time and Spiduto was crushed. There were several other deaths ascribed to malnutrition and similar causes in which sudden, intense cold may have been a contributing factor.

John Fraser, 70 years old, of 113 Ridgewood Avenue, fell in front of 154 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, last night Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, last night and died soon after. An ambulance surgeon said his sudden illness was brought on by cold and exposure.

There was a shortage of coal, but it was a shortage that fell alike upon rich and poor. It was reported that one man of wealth actually spent a heatless day in his own home, while many hundreds of those dependent upon public relief measures were provided for. Because it was not a workday or a schoolday men, women, and children, even in heatless houses, were enabled to avoid more than some degree of discomfort by muffling themselves in coats and blankets, and, in some instances, by staying in bed.

Those who ventured upon the streets avoided long journeys so far as possible. Whether it was in the vicinity of Times Square or in some outlying borough, it was a common sight to see persons running about in all directions as though there had been some great calamity from which all were trying to escape. Rather dry, the cold was not so intense but that it could be withstood by rapid movement, and the police and hospitals were called upon to care for but few persons overcome on the highways.

Blankets Are Distributed.

Not so great a demand was made upon the customary public relief institutions as last February during a far less intense cold spell when there was no such general lack of fuel. The Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor and the Charity Organization Society kept an emergency relief man on duty all day yesterday, yet not a single call for help was made upon him. The first-named association had distributed, in anticipation of present conditions, some 2,800 pairs of blankets, and had provided oil stoves and fuel to burn in them for from 500 to 600 destitute families. There was on hand at the society's headquarters a number of such stoves, but not a single request for one was received.

At the Municipal Lodging House Saturday night and early yesterday morning but 829 persons applied for shelter, although last February 519 persons came in a single night, and on one occasion, in 1915, 2,600 persons found a night's protection from the cold. This was interpreted as indicating that there were few persons out of work and absolutely destitute, while others who had homes of some sort, but no coal with which to heat them, made the best of the situation and did not ask for public charity. Similarly, the Bowery Mission, which in other days was swamped with appeals under any unusual conditions, was asked to provide shelter for but sixty-three. The Salvation Army Mission cared for several hundred and diverted others for whom it lacked accommodations to places where they could get hot coffee and warm beds. The army's mission for women had 123 inmates, some of whom had to be put on mattresses on the floor. Other missions, rescue homes, and the like opened their doors to the comparatively small numbers of homeless who appeared.

Much Gas Consumed.

Emergency measures, so far as they were practicable, were not lacking. Many persons had provided their own measures of relief when forewarned of the simultaneous approach of cold wave and coal shortage, and they invested in oil or gas heating appliances. The sale of oil stoves and kerosene was said to have been unprecedented. The Consolidated Gas Company reported last night that there had been an unprecedented consumption of gas. It was estimated that 135,000,000 cubic feet, a record amount had been burned yesterday. For some days, it was announced there has been a drive upon the company's supply of gas heaters of various sorts, hundreds of persons refusing even to permit the company to deliver them, insisting, instead, upon carrying them home.

The Kings County Lighting Company likewise reported an unprecedented consumption, but felt that as the demand had increased so enormously some conservation was necessary. Ralph Elsman, General Manager, asked Captain Gillen of the Fourth Avenue Station to advise all other precinct heads that it would be necessary to notify the 40,000 customers in Bay Ridge, Bath Beach, Bensonhurst, Borough Park, Fort Hamilton, and Parkville that they would have to economize to avoid exhausting the supply. The company reports that it has on hand but a few days' supply of coal.

The Keith, Albee, Proctor interests last night put all their theatres in the metropolitan district at the disposal of police Captains in the precincts where they are located, so that persons lacking beds elsewhere might find shelter in the vaudeville houses after the close of the evening performances.

It was reported that in a number of large apartment houses furnace fires were out entirely during the day and last night, while in others the pressure was so low the radiators offered but feeble resistance to the cold. In some places elevators stopped because of lack of fuel to generate power.

John Korwac, Brinslow Lahar, Vincent Klisduca, and Henry Hines, all of Barren Island, braved the weather in the afternoon and attempted to row across Jamaica Bay to the Aviation Pier at Rockaway Point. In mid-channel they all became so numbed they had to cease rowing. They were in danger of being frozen to death when Captain Tooker of the Rockaway Point Life Saving Station came to their rescue with a motor launch. Icefloes in the Hudson River carried the Fort Lee ferryboat Edgewater more than a mile downstream. A small tugboat became icebound above Dyckman Street, and was held in the grip of an icefield for seven hours. Ice in the same vicinity so menaced the foundations of the Hudson Boat Club that valuable shells were removed for safekeeping.

Reports from Hudson, N. Y., and other points up-State indicated that an unprecedented early ice crop already was being harvested. Ice in some places was reported a foot thick.

Long Branch, N. J., reported that vapor rose from the sea many hundreds of feet because the air was colder than the water, the resulting "frozen fog" producing a phenomenon no one could recall having witnessed before. This made coastwise navigation difficult. From Long Branch to the Sandy Hook bulkhead, it was said, buildings near the water were covered with ice.

One death due to the cold and six cases of exposure were reported in Newark. Frank Calderone, a taxicab chauffeur, was found dead in his cab in a garage in Jersey City after driving many hours during the cold.

In New York taxicabs were withdrawn to a large extent, though large companies endeavored to maintain their service. Trolley, elevated, and subway lines were going as usual.

Ferry companies reported difficulty in river navigation. Longshoremen suspended work owing to the intense cold. Some shipping men feared all river navigation might be tied up.

EISENMAN DENIES RAG 'RING' CHARGE

Says Base Sorting Plant Was Government Monopoly with Patriotic Purpose.

NO PROFIT TO THE COMPANY

All Funds Handled by Depot Quartermaster—Kaplan Promises Audited Accounts.

Charles Eisenman, Vice Chairman of the Committee of Supplies of the Council of National Defense, issued a statement here yesterday in which he emphatically denied the statements made before the Senate Military Affairs Committee that he had used his influence to throw the business of collecting and assorting rags, scraps, and shoddy left over from the manufacture of uniforms into the hands of a "ring" of favored merchants.

The Base Sorting Plant in New York, which was alleged before the Senate Committee to have obtained a monopoly of the rag business, was established, according to Mr. Eisenman, as a means of saving to the Government millions of dollars' worth of clips and rags, which had formerly been allowed to remain in the hands of clothing manufacturers as a gratuity.

At their own suggestion the agreement was amended, according to Mr. Eisenman, so that no profits should accrue except to the Government. The question of profit, Mr. Eisenman said, was eliminated entirely and the operation was conducted by the Base Sorting Plant for nothing more than the reimbursement of costs.

Explains Choice of Men.

Mr. Eisenman's statement was as follows:

"The men selected for the task of arranging the business of collecting the rags resultant from the cutting of Government woolen goods were selected because of their fitness, and for the same reason that other men have been selected to perform the necessary functions in carrying to a successful conclusion our part in the war. Up to some four or five months ago the Government contractors who were making clothing for the Government from materials furnished to them by the Government retained as a gratuity all of the rags resulting from the cutting of goods.

"These in turn were sold by the manufacturers of clothing to the many rag dealers in the trade at prices that before the war ranged from 25 cents to 28 cents a pound, up to 40 cents a pound and above since the war. In order to stabilize the price on all woolen materials, it became necessary in the refinement of the job to stabilize the price of all the fundamentals that went into the manufacture of the goods. Thus it became necessary to stabilize the price of wool substitutes and shoddies, these for the most part being made from rags and clippings remaining from the goods that were cut for Government uniforms.

"Since the Government now owned all of the remnants and rags resulting from the manufacture of uniforms it became necessary to establish a medium whereby these rags could be concentrated or brought together in one spot. Uniforms for the Government are made in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis, and many other points. The gentlemen comprising the Base Sorting Plant were asked to perform this function for the Government because of their technical knowledge of the business so that the redistribution of these rags to the cloth manufacturers could be made in the best and most intelligent manner. A maximum price was thus established upon these cuttings, and sold by the Government to the cloth and blanket manufacturers at a uniform price approximately 10 cents a pound below the market.

Savings to the Government.

"The resulting saving to the cloth and blanket manufacturers was deducted from the price of the goods sold to the Government, thus giving the Government, first, the advantage of millions of dollars in the savings of the clippings, and, second, in the resulting savings from the price per yard on cloth and blankets the Government purchased from those manufacturers. The savings thus far in these operations have been almost a million dollars, and the plan contemplates and will save to the Government many millions of dollars more in the future.

"It has also eliminated any incentive for clothing manufacturers to use extravagantly the Government cloths, and this saving will be a very large item. It has stabilized the price of reworked wools, checking a rise of 60 per cent. from April last, and reducing this figure to 45 per cent., holding it at this point since July last and to this day. This also has been a very large saving to the Government.

"It has also prevented the profiteering in these reworked wools by those engaged in that industry.

"The Base Sorting Plant is run by three of the most competent men in the industry, and without any compensation whatsoever and without any profit. All accrued profits from the very organization of this plant belong to the Government, without any charge for services of these men and without profit to anybody but the Government.

"The Base Sorting Plant is now and has been since its inception under the absolute supervision and control of the Depot Quartermaster at New York City and the War Department.

"A firm of certified accountants have for several days been engaged in making a complete survey of all the books and papers of the company, and will within a day or two make a report of their findings to the Section on Supplies of the Council of National Defense to be transmitted to the Secretary of War."

Mr. Eisenman said that the plant never had authority to sell or distribute the scraps except on receipt of a release from the Depot Quartermaster. Neither did it handle any Government funds. All checks for scrap materials were made payable to the Depot Quartermaster.

Calls It Government Monopoly.

"In other words, it was in every way a Government plant," said Mr. Eisenman. "It was a Government monopoly operated entirely and solely in the interests of the Government, with all the profits accruing therefrom reverting to the Government."

Not having seen the audited accounts of the plant, Mr. Eisenman was unable to say just how much business had been done, or how much it had cost the plant to collect and assort the rags.

Ira I. Kaplan, one of the Directors of the Base Sorting Plant, stated yesterday that the audited accounts of the firm would be submitted to the Council of National Defense today or tomorrow. So far as he could tell the disbursements of the plant amounted approximately to about $50,000.

"There has not been a cent of profit accruing to us out of the whole transaction," said Mr. Kaplan. "In the beginning the nominal price of 6 cents per pound was agreed upon merely as a guarantee in case the disbursements should exceed our expectations. It was intended to insure us against any possible loss. We dispensed with profits entirely, and agreed to carry on the plant at nothing more than cost. At first, when we were new in the business, it cost us considerably more to do the work than it did after we had evolved and organized our machinery on a more efficient basis."

Mr. Kaplan said he could not give an estimate of how much it actually cost the plant to do the sorting and collecting. That would be shown, he explained, in the audited accounts, and the Depot Quartermaster alone could give an estimate of the actual amount of money received by the Government for its scraps, inasmuch as all checks were made out to him and not to the Base Sorting Plant.

ROSENWALD ASSAILS CRITICS.

Upholds Eisenman and Says Some Charges Are Lies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Julius Rosenwald today said he was willing to stake his reputation on the honesty of every one connected with the Government wool contracts which were under investigation in Washington yesterday, and declared he would recommend Charles Eisenman of the Supply Committee of the National Council of Defense for anything. Referring to the Senate committee inquiry, he said:

"It is an attempt by Senator McKellar to gain personal notoriety. He is a member of that class which picks and follows up every rumor, with the hope of achieving publicity for himself. He likes to bask in the limelight.

"I have the utmost confidence in Mr. Eisenman, and so has Secretary of War Baker. No man in Cleveland stands higher in his community than Mr. Eisenman, and he has rendered to the Government a service which is recognized by every one who knows anything of his work and is willing to express an honest opinion.

"Naturally, he has made enemies of persons who were unable to get contracts, and these 'soreheads' are the men who are now endeavoring to discredit him and his work. They are the people who are in Washington constantly trying to get in on different things, and, failing, using these methods to get even.

"Mr. Eisenman is a retired merchant who has been out of active business for ten years. Any intimation that either he or any one connected with this affair is in the slightest degree guilty of anything but the most patriotic service to the country is false."

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13 BELOW ZERO ON COLDEST DAY

Continued from Page One.

in front of private business establishments.

Says City Is Wasteful.

Copeland Townsend, President of the Central Park West Civic League, has issued a call for a meeting of the organization on Thursday night to protest against the waste of coal by the city in turning on the electric lights in Central Park before dark. Mr. Townsend says that the city has been turning on the lights at 4:30 o'clock every afternoon. In a statement Mr. Townsend said:

"The Government has called upon the people generally to do everything in their power to conserve coal. At this particular critical period when people are suffering from the shortage of coal, the city has shown a wanton disregard for conservation that is, in my opinion, criminal.

"The lights in Central Park are being lighted every day shortly after 4 o'clock and some times at 4 o'clock. This consumes much coal, and is a deliberate waste.

"If an individual should show such disregard of Governmental orders, prosecution would follow. It is the duty of the members of the Central Park West Civic League to protest against such flagrant abuse of wartime conservation."

East Side Investigation.

Halsey Malone, Deputy Fuel Administrator, made a tour of the east side yesterday to get first hand information of the situation there. With the assistance of volunteer workers from the University Settlement an investigation was made of conditions in forty-two blocks about the Fuel Administration office at 184 Eldridge Street.

"There is some suffering, but it is not among the very poor," said Mr. Malone, when he returned from his tour. "Of the sixty-four coal cellars visited thirty were found to be without coal. Those that had coal had it in amounts that ranged from one to five tons. I should think the average amount of coal was about one and one-half tons. The administration through its cellar committee is making a special effort to keep the small dealers supplied with coal, for they realize that it is from them that most of the poor buy in small measures."

Mr. Malone said that he had heard that the coal drivers would ask for an increase in wages, but that was a bridge, he said, that did not have to be crossed at present.

Arthur Rice, Commissioner of the Retail Coal Merchants' Association, has written to the administration regarding the threatened labor trouble, and it is said that he has suggested that Reeve Schley, the New York County Administrator, attend the conference, which will probably be held today to discuss the matter. Unofficially it is said in case a settlement is not reached at that conference Mr. Schley will be asked to represent the Government in whatever action it may be necessary to take to protect coal consumers.

Robert Crosby, head worker of the University Settlement, at Rivington and Eldridge Streets, said yesterday that the situation had been aided by the generosity of persons who had fuel who were willing to share it with those who were entirely without. "In innumerable cases," he said, "the less fortunate, with their families, have been invited from their cheerless rooms into homes where it was still possible to provide warmth. In this way we have found that often a single coal bin would afford warmth for as many as four families."

Coal Drafting Is Begun.

State Administrator Wiggin, who has received power to draft coal, said yesterday that voluntary drafting had begun, but the Administration called it "borrowing." The same system, Mr. Gunnison of Brooklyn said, was in effect in that borough. In one case twenty-six tons of coal were found in an unoccupied house. The owner had laid in his store in Summer, expecting to occupy the house this Winter. This coal had been taken with the consent of the owner and distributed among small dealers. Several hotels, Mr. Gunnison reported, had given of their coal supply for the use of the Administration.

"No coal appears to be coming in," said Mr. Gunnison. "The situation in Brooklyn is serious, for our coal supply is low. Nearly all of the yards were closed today. The investigation of complaints shows that in the majority of cases the people who came to us had coal in their bins, and their wants were more in anticipation than real. We have been able to deliver coal today to some office buildings. Manufacturers in Brooklyn are down to a week's supply, and what makes the situation more acute, as far as they are concerned, is that the soft coal situation is as bad as the anthracite. I believe there are about 70,000 tons at tidewater. We did not get perhaps more than one-tenth of the normal supply unloaded. The coal is frozen solid, and it takes a lot of steaming before it can be done. This work is slow, and it is further delayed by the prevailing intense cold.

"There has been some trouble because barges were held up. In some cases barges have not been able to get alongside the piers because other barges were in the way. In one case we found a Government barge tied up where it was absolutely necessary that the coal barge go alongside. It took hours before the other barge could be got out of the way.

"Our work just at the present time is to get the coal to the weak spots, and by this I mean to the dealers who have many customers depending upon them and with little or no coal to supply their needs."

Speaking of unjustified complaints, Mr. Gunnison told of a woman who had taken much of his time with a complaint that she had not received the kind of coal she had ordered. Another instance was that of a florist who wanted coal for his immediate needs. One hundred tons of coal, he said, had been taken from a man who had accumulated it months ago and who was attempting to sell it in small lots at exorbitant prices.

In Richmond they are going to cut wood to relieve the situation. Mr. Williams, the Richmond administrator, said yesterday that he was organizing a force of woodcutters. There was plenty of timber on Staten Island, he said, and owners were willing to have some of the trees cut down. Richmond had only one day's supply of coal on hand, Mr. Williams said.

Conditions in the Bronx.

"I hear a lot of stories about coal at tidewater," said Cyrus C. Miller, Fuel Administrator in the Bronx, "but we can only manage to get very little of it, and what we do have in hand goes to supply the greatest needs. I am thankful there is no extreme suffering among the poor in the Bronx. I understand there is more coal at the mines than ever before. The railroads are hustling the coal along, but they cannot get sufficient labor. I think that under Government control the tangle will be straightened out."

Deputy Administrator Hall of the Bronx estimated last night that there were about 2,200 tons in the Bronx, enough, he said, for about twelve hours. He estimated that about 1,200 tons arrived on Saturday night and yesterday. Many complaints come to the Bronx office from occupants of apartment houses. One tenant complained that with 200 tons in the cellar conservation methods were carried to such an extent that the tenants suffered. The owner of the building was instructed to be more liberal in his use of coal.

Parents and neighborhood associations plan to circulate petitions asking the Board of Education not to open the schools on Wednesday, but to postpone the opening until next Monday. This, they say, would aid coal conservation.

The fact that the storm came on Saturday gave the Fuel Administration Sunday, the day of minimum coal use, in which to catch up on the work of distribution. In the great buildings at the lower end of the city service yesterday was cut to the minimum. There were few buildings yesterday where more than one elevator was in operation.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson spent several hours at his office in the Municipal Building yesterday receiving reports relative to the number of alarms of fires turned in. He said that from midnight Saturday until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon 250 fire alarms were sounded in the five boroughs, breaking all sixteen-hour records. Many of these alarms were false.

The lakes in the parks were thrown open yesterday to skaters. The principal centres of attraction were the big lake in Central Park and the lake in Van Cortlandt Park. Skaters who cared to brave the cold found the surface of the lakes in fine condition.

14 BELOW IN BOSTON.

Low Temperature Record Broken—40 Below at Northfield, Vt.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The coldest weather since the Government began keeping official temperature readings in 1871 gripped New England today. In this city the low record was 14 degrees below zero at 5 o'clock this morning. For three hours the temperature remained at that point, and then it began to rise gradually until at noon it was 3 below. From 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 o'clock the readings were above zero, but at no time more than 2 degrees. By 6 o'clock it was zero again, and within the next three hours the Weather Bureau's thermometer recorded a drop of five degrees.

The lowest official record previously was made on Jan. 24, 1882, with a reading of 13 degrees below zero. The lowest previous December reading was in 1883, with a mark of 12 below.

Northfield (Vt.) retained its Winter championship title with a record of 40 degrees below zero, the lowest official temperature reported at the Weather Bureau for New England today. At the other extreme of the district, Block Island had a temperature of 2 below. Portland (Me.) broke its extreme low record with 21 below. At Halifax the minimum temperature was 2 degrees below zero.

Throughout New England the suffering among the poor was acute. In this city police and fire stations were thrown open to those who had no coal. Many churches made no attempt to keep open after the morning services, but others which had sufficient fuel remained to afford shelter to the hundreds who were unable to keep warm at home. Through some misunderstanding between the State and City Fuel Administrations coal yards which were to have been open as usual to sell 100-pound lots to those whose bins were empty were ordered closed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—With temperatures ranging from 4 to 25 degrees below zero, Eastern Pennsylvania today experienced the coldest weather in many years. There was much suffering in many places due to the shortage of coal.

In Philadelphia the mercury dropped to 4 degrees below zero at 6 A. M., the lowest mark since Feb. 10, 1899, and, with one exception, the lowest in the history of the local Weather Bureau. The record was established in 1880, when 6 below was reached.

Both the production and movement of anthracite coal was slowed up by the intense cold. Collieries were making every effort to prevent the freezing of workings, but it was feared that a number would be unable to operate tomorrow.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 30.—The intense cold wave which has overspread Central and Northern New York for the last seventy-two hours sent the mercury down to the lowest point in fifty years, at Cortland and at Sylvan Beach, where the unofficial readings early today were 40 below. At Oswego the official reading was 21 below. In this city the lowest point reached was 22 below, shortly after 3 o'clock this morning.

In the past forty-eight hours there have been sixteen fires, with a loss of approximately $200,000. The greatest individual loss was at the Wilson & Green lumber yard, destroyed early this morning with damage at $75,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 30.—With the mercury 20 degrees below zero this morning and at no time during the day above the zero mark, this city experienced its coldest day in many years. Many churches were obliged to cancel their services because of inability to heat the edifices.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Unofficial reports from the northern part of Warren County say that the temperature this morning ranged from 52 to 60 degrees below zero.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Severe cold continued here today with a minimum temperature of 25 degrees below zero. The St. Lawrence River is frozen solid from shore to shore. Crossing by teams began today.

M'ADOO MOVING TO END COAL CRISIS

Continued from Page One.

sideration the selection of four or five additional assistants from among railroad experts who would have charge of the transportation in various sections of the country. His first selection in this capacity was Alfred H. Smith, President of the New York Central, for the East and North.

The question of curtailment of non-essentials in order to break up congestion on some of the railroad lines is another pressing problem which will receive immediate attention. It is intimated that there will be sweeping action in that direction if the early days of Government operation make it appear necessary.

The financial problems involved in the amalgamation of the railroads will be taken up as soon as Mr. McAdoo has cleared the way for reforms in operation, and the legislation along lines recommended by President Wilson in his proclamation is submitted to Congress. Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission have been working on the draft of a bill which may be submitted for the approval of Congress on the day that President Wilson delivers his message, probably on Thursday or Friday.

There is some opposition to legislation which would assure the railroads earnings based on the net operating incomes of 1915, 1916, and 1917, as recommended by the President, but it is felt that the bill when adopted will conform closely to the desires of the Executive. There is no organized effort to provide legislation that would chop off ruthlessly the profits of stockholders of railroads which have paid large dividends, and if a maximum of anywhere from 5 to 7 per cent. is proposed, the return from the investment will not be figured on the par value of stock, but on the actual market value to the holder.

It is understood that the earnings will be allotted by individual railroads, and that the interests of stockholders will be guarded. One proposition under consideration is to have the Interstate Commerce Commission pass upon the actual value of the investment in fixing the rate of return.

Thetus W. Sims, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, had this to say today concerning the proposed legislation:

"The President's proclamation means that each railroad company should be paid on the net income of the three years determined upon. If there are any earnings over and above the sum, they would go to the Treasury. I have not heard about any modification of this idea."

Announcement was made tonight of the appointment of Oscar A. Price as private secretary to the Director General of Railroads. Mr. Price has been auditor for the Interior Department for about three years, and was Director of Publicity of the second Liberty Loan.

Reports reached Mr. McAdoo today that some of the large utility corporations in the New England States were practically without coal or had enough for not more than two or three days, and that the industries were looking into the future with alarm. It was the belief of some of those who sent in calls for aid that a dangerous situation might develop if the zero weather continued, unless drastic action was taken.

There were indications that a decision might be reached tomorrow which would give priority temporarily to coal for the "famine districts" over all other commodities, with the possible exception of necessary foodstuffs. This is the step which Mr. Garfield pleaded for in vain before the railroads and the water transportation facilities which they control were taken over by the Government.

Mr. Garfield's plan is to pool and resell all coal, take over the operation of the mines and distribute the output by the shortest route. While coal operators have fought against such a step, just as the railroad executives fought against Government direction, the Federal Trade Commission has made rigorous recommendation for its acceptance. This commission, in a report some time ago on the subject of Government direction of railroads and Government pooling of coal, declared that both were essential to the nation's welfare.

"Our predecessors in this world war," the commission reported, "have had to solve the fuel problem, which lies at the base of every military and industrial activity. They have tried various experiments, and their failures and successes may well guide us in our search for a solution. In England the Government took control of the coal mines after less radical methods of regulation failed. The French Government has divided France into three coal zones in order to equalize distribution, and the Government becomes the sole vender."

The National Coal Association, an organization of operators controlling 300,000,000 tons of bituminous coal annually, came out with a statement today indicating its belief that Government direction of railroads would prove the cure for many of the transportation difficulties and solve the coal shortage problem. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the Government and asking for more cars at the mines.

The association issued this statement:

"A plan to relieve localities where the shortage of coal is most acute, and to prevent the recurrence of the present fuel famine, is being worked out by the National Coal Association and the local associations composing a large part of its membership, in co-operation with the Fuel Administration. Bituminous coal operators, with an output of more than 300,000,000 tons annually, are actively engaged in perfecting the details.

"This plan will be facilitated by governmental operation of the railroads. The program has for its aim the devising of more effective means of distributing coal so as to eliminate cross-hauling by the railroads and supply localities from the nearest mines as far as possible. This work will be facilitated by the opportunity to route coal direct without regard to the division between railroads of the freight revenues involved.

"One of the difficulties that operators have met in attempting to move coal by most direct routes has resulted from the desire of individual railroads to obtain the longest haul possible, and thereby a larger proportion of the freight receipts. Now that there is no longer any incentive to do this, the coal operators will be glad to take advantage of the opportunity offered to shorten the haul of this coal. The elimination of switching movements with the consequent delays also will be attained in many instances.

"Centralized control of railroads in the operation by the Government makes it possible to do some of the things in connection with the hauling of coal that the railroads could not do heretofore because of divergent interests or lack of centralized authority. There is no reason why coal should not move in sufficient quantities for all consumers and be supplied wherever it is needed.

"In the solution of the problems involved in reaching this goal, the National Coal Association, representing more than half of the bituminous coal output of the country, has pledged its whole-hearted support and assistance to Director General of Railroads McAdoo."

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PLAN TO REGISTER 500,000 GERMANS

Government Announces Week of Feb. 4 for Officially Listing Enemy Aliens.

WILL TAKE FINGER PRINTS

Four Photographs Required Also—To Issue Certificate Cards—Text of Regulations.

MALES OVER 14 INCLUDED

Does Not Apply to German Women or to Subjects of Austria-Hungary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The week of Feb. 4 was set aside by the Department of Justice today for registration of the half million unnaturalized Germans in the continental United States by police and Postmasters, in pursuance of President Wilson's enemy alien proclamation directing this action as a means of minimizing the danger from enemy sympathizers in the United States.

Earlier plans for holding the registration in the Eastern cities first and gradually extending it to the entire country were abandoned because of the fear that some Germans might avoid registration by moving from district to district.

Registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business relations and habits of every German, together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering, he must carry a certificate card, and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or Postmaster. Violations of the regulations will be punishable by internment for the war.

The orders do not apply to German women nor to any persons under 14 years of age, because these are not classed as enemy aliens by law. Subjects of Austria-Hungary are not requested to register.

The information obtained will be of distinct value to officials in running down enemy plots and propaganda, and in discovering what Germans bear close watching. The task will be great in cities where the German population is large, and newspapers and citizens will be asked to assist.

Registration plans will be made later for the Philippines, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, Alaska, Virgin Islands, Guam, and Samoa. Several million registration blanks and other forms are being prepared by the Department of Justice and will be distributed within the next few weeks.

The registration is under the direction of John Lord O'Brian, special assistant to Attorney General Gregory, and a staff of lawyers appointed for war work.

Text of the Regulations.

Following are the rules and regulations governing the registration of German enemy aliens:

"ARTICLE I.—PERSONS REQUIRED TO REGISTER—PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REGISTER AND FOR VIOLATION OF REGULATIONS.

"1. All natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the German Empire or of the Imperial German Government, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who are within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens are required to register as alien enemies.

"2. This registration shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

"3. An alien enemy required to register who fails to complete his registration within the time fixed therefor or who violates or attempts to violate or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate any regulation duly promulgated by the President of the United States or these regulations, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, is liable to restraint, imprisonment, and detention for the duration of the war, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by Sections 4,067, 4,068, and 4,070 of the United States Revised Statutes, and to all other penalties prescribed in the several proclamations of the President of the United States and in the regulations duly promulgated by or under the authority of the President.

"4. After the date fixed for the completion of his registration (Article II., B, 11,) an alien enemy required to be registered hereunder who shall be found within the limits of the United States, its Territories or possessions, without having his registration card on his person, is liable to the aforesaid penalties.

"ARTICLE II.—DEFINITION TO BE OBSERVED IN THE INTERPRETATION, CONSTRUCTION, AND ENFORCEMENT OF THESE REGULATIONS.

"A. ALIEN ENEMIES.

"The term 'alien enemy,' as at present defined by statute (U. S. Rev. Stat., 4067), includes all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of a foreign nation or Government with which war has been declared, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens.

"The following applications of this definition are made:

"1. Females are not alien enemies within the present statutory definition.

"2. A male, irrespective of the citizenship of his parents, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is not an alien enemy, unless

"(a) Such a male born in the United States has become naturalized in or taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign country against which war has been declared.

"(b) A male so naturalized has, subsequent to his naturalization in the United States, become naturalized in or sworn allegiance to a country against which war has been declared.

"3. A male native, citizen, denizen, or subject of a foreign nation or Government with which war has been declared is an alien enemy, even though he has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States by taking out first papers of naturalization, or has been partly or completely naturalized in any country other than the United States.

"4. Naturalization of alien enemies can not be completed during the period of the war unless application for second or final papers of naturalization was made and accepted prior to the declaration of war. (U. S. Rev. Stat., 4171.)

"Note.—Proclamation of war against Germany, April 6, 1917.

"5. A male child born in a country against which war has been declared, of a father who was at the time of such child's birth a native, citizen, denizen, or subject of such hostile nation or Government, is not an alien enemy if his father was naturalized as an American citizen while such child was a minor; provided that such minor child began permanently to reside within the United States before reaching his majority.

"6. A male child born in a country against which war has been declared, of a father who was at the time of such child's birth an American citizen and there temporarily residing, is not an alien enemy.

"7. The marriage of an alien widow to an American citizen during the minority of her children naturalizes as American citizens such of her minor children as are dwelling in the United States at the time of said marriage.

"8. If the second or subsequent husband of an alien widow becomes naturalized as an American citizen the minor children of such widow residing permanently in the United States at the time of the naturalization of such husband are thereby naturalized as American citizens.

"9. The naturalization as an American citizen of the widow of an alien naturalizes as American citizens her minor children residing permanently within the United States at the time of her naturalization.

"10. Males born in Alsace-Lorraine subsequent to May 10, 1871, and dwelling within the United States, are alien enemies unless naturalized as American citizens.

"11. Males born in Schleswig-Holstein subsequent to Aug. 23, 1866, and dwelling within the United States, are alien enemies unless naturalized as American citizens.

"12. Questions in respect to particular cases not falling within the foregoing definitions should be referred to the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

"B. FURTHER DEFINITIONS.

"1. The alien enemy required to register is herein termed the 'registrant.'

"2. The term 'registration officer' or 'registration officers' shall be deemed to include every person upon whom these regulations confer the power or impose the duty of registering alien enemies.

"3. The word 'city' or 'cities' shall include every municipality which had, according to the United States Census of 1910, a population of 5,000 or over. (See Schedule A, annexed.)

"4. The term 'nonurban area' shall include all communities of every character whatsoever other than cities as above defined.

"5. The phrase 'Chief of Police' shall include all officers, boards, or officials, by whatever name designated, who are at the head of, or in direct charge of, the police Departments of cities.

"6. Place of residence means habitual place of abode. A man is a resident of the city or nonurban area in which he has an habitual place of abode.

"7. The 'chief registrar' in a city shall be the Chief of Police, and in a nonurban area shall be the Postmaster of the largest Post Office in the judicial district, (see Schedule B, annexed.) The term 'assistant registrar' shall include all persons subordinate to the chief registrar, to whom the chief registrar shall delegate the administration of this registration. In cities the assistant registrars shall be the Captains, Lieutenants, or Sergeants of police in each precinct. In nonurban areas the assistant registrars shall be the Postmasters in each community.

"8. The word 'registrar' shall be construed to mean either chief registrar or assistant registrar, or to include both, according to the requirements of the context.

"9. The term 'registration district' shall in a city be deemed to be the police precinct or police district, and in a nonurban area the district embraced within the local Post Office district.

"10. The term 'United States' includes all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

"11. The registration of an alien enemy shall not be deemed to be completed until a registration card is issued to him in accordance with these regulations.

"ARTICLE III.—TIMES AND PLACES OF REGISTRATION.

"1. The dates upon which registration shall take place throughout the United States or in the several cities and nonurban areas therein will be designated from time to time by the Attorney General of the United States. These designations will be made by communications from the Attorney General of the United States to the United States Marshals of the various districts.

"2. In cities (see Schedule A annexed) the registration shall take place in the police stations; in nonurban areas the registration shall take place in the Post Offices.

"3. In nonurban areas where a registrant's place of residence is so located that he receives his mail from two Post Offices the registrant may elect which Post Office he is to register in, but he must immediately notify the other Post Office of his election.

"4. Special provisions will be made as to the times and places of registration in the Philippine Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and in such particular places as are directly under the control of the military, naval, or labor authorities, and also for the registration of alien enemies in the custody of the United States Marshals or the immigration authorities.

"ARTICLE IV.—NOTICE OF TIME AND PLACE OF REGISTRATION.

"When the United States Marshal of any judicial district is informed by the Attorney General of the days on which registration of German alien enemies is to take place in any city or nonurban area, he shall immediately notify the chief registrar thereof. Thereupon the chief registrar of a city shall request all daily or weekly newspapers published in said city to publish a notice stating that German alien enemies are required to be registered, and the days and places at which registration is to take place, and to repeat the publication of such notice daily or weekly, as the case may be, in every such daily or weekly newspaper issued in such city up to and including the last registration day, and to supplement such notice by any additional publication or notification as may be deemed necessary or advisable. In nonurban areas such chief registrar shall request all newspapers of general circulation in his nonurban area to publish a similar notice in all issues published or circulated between the time when he received notice of the date fixed for the registration and the date of the registration, and to supplement such notice by any additional publication or notification as may be deemed necessary or advisable.

"ARTICLE V.—METHOD OF REGISTRATION.

"1. Registration shall be made by affidavit of the alien enemy required to register, to be executed in triplicate and accompanied by four unmounted photographs of the registrant, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper, with a light background. Each photograph must be signed by the applicant across the face thereof so as not to obscure the features, if the registrant is able to write.

"2. Each alien enemy required to be registered shall be required to register his finger prints. Suggestions as to the methods of taking finger prints are hereinafter contained.

"3. A registration card will be issued by the registration officer, in the form and in the manner and at the times more particularly hereinafter set forth, to each registrant who shall have properly registered under these regulations.

"ARTICLE VI.—SUPPLY AND METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION OF THE NECESSARY FORMS.

"Forms of registration affidavits, registration cards, suggestions, or instructions to the registrant and other necessary forms will be furnished by the Department of Justice. The various forms will be distributed to the chief registrars in cities by the United States Marshals of the districts and to the registrars in nonurban areas through the Post Office Department. The United States Marshals will be furnished with a reserve supply of forms for distribution to any registration officer on application."

Article VII. gives (1) the form of registration affidavit, and continues:

"2. The registration officer shall deliver to the registrant three copies of the form of registration affidavit, and also a set of suggestions and instructions to the registrant substantially as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
Registration of alien enemies.
SUGGESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS TO REGISTRANTS.

Persons required to register should understand that in so doing they are giving proof of their peaceful dispositions and of their intention to conform to the laws of the United States.

Every registrant should read carefully the form of registration affidavit handed to him and ask the registration officer for explanation on all points not clear to him before attempting to fill out the blanks. Registration officers are instructed to give registrants all possible aid in the way of explanation and advice.

Each registrant is required to furnish four unmounted photographs of himself, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper, with light background. All four photographs should be signed by the registrant across the face of the photographs so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

Three blank forms of registration affidavit must be completely filled out by the registrant or his representative (with the exception of the blanks indicated to be filled out by the registration officer and the description of the registrant and the placing of finger prints on the blank) and must be produced by the registrant personally to the registration officer and be signed and sworn to by the registrant in the presence of and before the registration officer, who will fill in the description of the registrant and supervise the fixing of the finger prints and the attaching of the photographs. If the registrant can not write he must make his mark in the signature space and affix his left thumb print in the space provided opposite the signature space.

The finger printing is a method of identification and follows the practice observed in the military and the naval service of the United States.

The registrant is hereby informed that he must again present himself before the registration officer who took his oath after ten days out before fifteen days from the date of his execution of the registration affidavit to obtain a registration card, upon which he must sign his name, or make his mark, and place his left thumb print in the presence of the registration officer.

"3. The registration affidavit must be executed in triplicate. It must be personally signed and sworn to by the registrant before the registration officer. The registration officer must fill in the description of the registrant, and all finger prints must be made under the direction of the registration officer. The remainder of the registration affidavit need not be filled out by the registration officer, or in his presence, but may be filled out by the registrant personally or through a representative.

"4. The registration affidavit must be accompanied by four unmounted photographs of the registrant, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper with light background. All four photographs must be signed by the registrant across the face thereof, so as not to obscure the features, if the registrant is able to write.

"5. If the registrant is unable to write, he must make his mark in the signature space in the registration affidavit and his left thumb print must be affixed in the place indicated for the same opposite the signature space.

"6. The registration officer shall register the finger prints of each registrant in the space provided for that purpose on the registration affidavit. The registration of the finger prints must be done by the registration officer personally, substantially in accordance with the directions as to finger printing hereinafter set forth.

"7. If the registrant has conscientious scruples against taking an oath, he may make affirmation to the truth of his statements and answers in the registration affidavits.

"8. All registration officers, as in these regulations defined, are hereby authorized to administer to the registrant the oath or affirmation required herein. The oath is to be taken in the usual manner by the registrant's raising his right hand and swearing to the truth of the statements and answers made by him in the registration affidavit. Affirmation may be made by the registrant's raising his right hand and declaring that he solemnly affirms the truth of the statements and answers made by him in the registration affidavit.

"9. The registration officer shall affix to each of the triplicate registration affidavits one of the photographs of the registrant in the space provided for that purpose. He shall at the same time affix the fourth photograph of the registrant to a registration card in the space provided for that purpose, and fill in the name of the registrant upon the registration card and retain the registration card until the same may be delivered to the registrant as hereinafter set forth.

"10. The registration officer shall take particular care that each registrant lists all the names by which he has ever been known, in the space provided for that purpose in the affidavit. An alien enemy shall not for any purpose assume or use, or purport to assume or use, or continue the assumption or use, of any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the time of filling his registration affidavit.

"11. After the registration affidavit has been properly executed in triplicate the registration officer in cities shall legibly print or typewrite the surname, given names, and alias names of the registrant in the right hand margin of each registration affidavit in the space provided for that purpose. In nonurban areas these notations shall be made by the chief registrar.

"12. Every alien enemy shall furnish to the registration officer, in addition to any particulars required to be inserted in the registration affidavit, any information which may reasonably be required for the purpose of registering such alien enemy, or for maintaining the correctness of the particulars stated on his registration affidavit, or otherwise.

"13. All registration officers are reminded that many registrants will need assistance and advice in filling out their registration affidavits, and they are requested to aid such persons in every proper way. Registrants are not to be treated as persons of evil disposition, and the registration officers are urged to deal with them in a courteous and friendly manner.

"ARTICLE VIII.—DIRECTIONS FOR FINGER PRINTING.

"Particular attention is called to the requirement that the registration officer shall register the finger prints of each registrant. This must be done by the registration officer personally. The following suggestions are given to those who are not familiar with the method of taking finger prints: On a smooth slab of glass or metal a coating of printer's ink should be carefully spread, evenly and thinly, by means of a roller. The registration officer should then grasp the thumb and each finger of the registrant in turn, beginning with the right hand, and roll the bulb of it on the slab. The thumb and each finger should then be rolled lightly on the paper in the space designated for each. The registration officer should press the finger lightly, so that a clean impression may be made. The rolling is important, so that the lines on the side as well as the face of the finger may be shown. After this has been done for the thumb and each finger of each hand, flat impressions of the four fingers of each hand should be taken simultaneously and pressed upon the paper in the blank spaces provided for this purpose.

"Almost all police departments are equipped with finger-print apparatus. If not, any local printer can provide the necessary printer's ink and roller. Registration officers in nonurban areas, if unable to borrow the apparatus from any police department, may use the postmarking or stamp-canceling pad.

"ARTICLE IX.—REGISTRATION CARDS.

"1. When the registrant shall have duly executed and sworn to (or affirmed) his affidavit, in triplicate, and shall have delivered the same to the registration officer, the latter shall inform the registrant that a registration card will be furnished to him on personal application therefor, at the place where the registrant shall have filed his registration affidavit, at any time after the lapse of ten days and before the expiration of fifteen days from the date of the filing of the registration affidavit.

"2. After the registration affidavit has been duly executed and sworn to (or affirmed) by the registrant, the registration officer shall immediately proceed to verify by all possible means the present home address and place of employment stated by the registrant in the affidavit. Some verification of these statements is absolutely necessary. If on investigation these statements by the registrant are found not to be correct, that fact and the name of the registrant and his true residence, if possible, shall be immediately reported by the registration officer to the United States Marshal in the district. A registration card shall not be issued to a registrant whose statements as to his present residence and place of employment are found to be incorrect. If on investigation these statements by the registrant are found to be correct, the registration officer shall issue to the registrant the registration card upon which he has affixed the photograph of the registrant and written his name at the time of the execution and filing of the registration affidavit by the registrant."

Section 3 gives the form of the registration card. Article IX. then continues:

"4. The registration officer, before delivering the registration card to the registrant, shall see that the latter's photograph is fixed thereon in the space provided, and that the photograph is signed by the registrant if the latter can write, and in all cases that the registrant's left thumb-print is affixed opposite thereto in the space provided for that purpose. The registration officer shall also sign the photograph and date and sign the registration card in the place provided for that purpose before delivering same to the registrant.

"5. A registration card shall not be issued to any person who has already obtained one, unless he surrenders his former card. If an alien enemy uses a registration card relating to any person other than himself, or for the purpose of obtaining a registration card makes any false statement or false representation in his registration affidavit, he shall be deemed to have violated these regulations.

"6. Particular instructions may be issued to registration officers from time to time governing the issuance to registrants of registration cards.

"ARTICLE X.—THE RETURN OF REGISTRATION AFFIDAVITS AND REPORTS ON REGISTRATION.

"A. DUTIES OF ASSISTANT REGISTRARS.

"1. In each place of registration on the day after the last day upon which registration cards are directed there to be issued, the registration officer shall place together in alphabetical order three distinct, complete sets of the signed and executed registration affidavits upon which registration cards have been issued, and shall note upon each of said registration affidavits, in the place provided for that purpose, the issuance of such registration card; and he shall put together in three distinct, complete sets the signed and executed registration affidavits upon which registration cards have not been issued and shall note upon each of such registration affidavits, in the place provided for that purpose, the fact that registration cards have not been issued on such affidavits. The assistant register in cities shall then prepare, in triplicate, a list in alphabetical order of the names of those registrants, with aliases, if any, to whom registration cards have been issued upon the summary sheets provided for this purpose, and he shall fill in upon such summary sheets the blanks required to be filled in and shall sign each of said summary sheets."

After giving the form of the summary sheet, defining the duties of chief registrars and giving certain other technical details, the regulations conclude:

ARTICLE XIII.—CHANGE OF RESIDENCE BY AN ALIEN ENEMY.

"1. Any alien enemy who shall change his place of residence to another place of residence within the same registration district shall immediately report such change to the registration officer of such registration district, and shall present to such registration officer his registration card, for the purpose of having indorsed thereon by such registration officer the change of residence. The registration officer shall immediately give notice, upon a form to be furnished for that purpose, of such change of residence to the United States Marshal for that district, who shall in turn notify the Department of Justice thereof.

"2. No alien enemy shall change his place of residence to a place of residence within another registration district without a permit. Application for such permit must be made by the alien enemy to the registration officer of the registration district in which the alien enemy then resides. The application must be made upon a form which will be furnished by the Department of Justice, on which form such alien enemy must state full particulars as to the date on which his residence is to be changed, as to the reason for such change, and as to his intended place of residence. The registration officer to whom such application for change of residence is made shall, if no reason against the granting of such permit be manifest to him, indorse such permit upon the registration card of the alien enemy, which must be presented by the latter to the registration officer for that purpose. The registration officer shall immediately give notice, upon a form to be furnished for that purpose, of such change of residence to the United States Marshal for that district, who shall in turn notify the Department of Justice thereof. On effecting any change of residence from one registration district to another, such alien enemy shall forthwith report his arrival in the registration district into which he moves to the registration officer of that district, and exhibit to him his registration card with change of residence indorsed thereon.

"ARTICLE XIV.—These rules and regulations may be modified at any time by further proclamation or other public act of the President of the United States or by further rules and regulations made by the Attorney General of the United States under the authority of the President.

"By order of the President.

"T. W. GREGORY,
"Attorney General."

SLIGHTS MAYOR THOMPSON.

Doctors' Convention in Chicago Will Be Welcomed by Lowden.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The 5,000 physicians and surgeons who are expected to attend the convention of the American Medical Association in this city next June will not be welcomed by Mayor Thompson. The Mayor of "the sixth largest German city in the world" is unacceptable to the medical men because of his pro-Germanism. The welcome will be extended by Governor Lowden.

This arrangement was made by the committee of the American Medical Association, headed by Dr. Ludwig Hektoen. The action of the committee recalls the action of the Mayor in permitting the pacifist I. W. W. agitators to hold a convention in Chicago contrary to the orders of Governor Lowden.

It is said that members of Dr. Hektoen's committee received letters from prominent physicians indicating that they would not come to Chicago if they were to be welcomed by the Mayor.

Christian Science Work at Camps.

A War Service Committee of the Christian Science churches of New York State, it was announced yesterday, has taken over the expenditure of a fund of $15,000, raised by a local War Service Committee made up of the Christian Science churches of New York and Long Island to carry on welfare work among Christian Scientists in cantonments where New York troops are quartered.

GUATEMALA CITY IS WIPED OUT

Continued from Page One.

lster also was asked to organize a committee of relief workers among the American residents. Further relief plans will be made as soon as the relief committee forwards a statement of its needs.

Guatemala has been the scene of many disasters, the results of earthquakes. Since the settlement of the country in 1522 there have been more than fifty volcanic eruptions and in excess of 300 earthquakes. The original Guatemala City was destroyed in 1541 and 8,000 of the inhabitants were killed by a deluge of water from a nearby volcano, which was rent by an earthquake. The second capital was destroyed by an earthquake in 1773. The houses of the present capital were built low in consequence of the liability to earthquakes.

Guatemala City is situated on a plain at an elevation of 4,850 feet above sea level. In the great square stood the old vice regal palace, the cathedral and Archbishop's palace, and Government offices. The capital is the centre of the trade of the entire republic, which consists in the manufacture of muslins, cotton yarns of fine texture, articles of silver, and embroideries.

NEGRO MASS MEETING GIVES LOYALTY PLEDGE

Condemns German-Made Propaganda in South—End of Jim Crow Cars Seen in New Control.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the Palace Casino, resolutions were adopted attesting the loyalty of the negro population of the United States to the Government and decrying the efforts of German-made propaganda among the blacks in the South.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held under negro auspices in this city. Speeches were made by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Colonel Charles Young, U. S. A., retired, and others. A feature was the singing of the national anthem by 1,500 negro men, women and children.

W. Ashbie Hawkins of Baltimore, credited with being the pioneer in the fight against segregation, declared that the elimination of the Jim Crow car from the railroads is almost certain now that the Government has assumed control of the steam passenger carriers.

Rabbi Wise said:

"I am the son of a people who have suffered much. I have heard the complaints of many people and of many races. I am against every wrong that has been ever done to you, and yet I would rather be able to say how good it is to feel to be a victim of such wrongs rather than to be the doer of such wrongs. I have been against the wrongs perpetrated against my people in Russia, but I want to say that no race, no nation, can be guilty of years of injustice without in the end being victims—being the sufferers themselves.

"If we keep this war on its highest level—if we can keep the spirit of bitterness out of it and out of ourselves—when the war will be won then you and I can say that the battle for democracy must be fought at home, or, if not, is it to be conserved for foreign consumption?"

Colonel Charles Young, credited with the highest rank ever reached by a colored man in the army, was retired some months ago. He urged active cooperation on the part of all in the great war and said the day would soon arrive when disbelief in the capacity of the colored man would pass away.

British Official to Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney General of Great Britain, who is a guest of the American Bar Association, will speak at the series of war conferences to be held under the auspices of the Speaking Division of the Committee on Public Information, Jan. 14 to 19. He is to be one of the party which will travel and speak with Secretary Lane at these meetings in several Middle Western States.

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The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, to be on sale all news stands Thursday, Jan. 3, will contain eight pages of maps showing in detail all the fighting fronts; also sixteen pages of other Rotogravure Etchings of what is pictorial in the war zones—10 cents a copy. All stands.—Advt.

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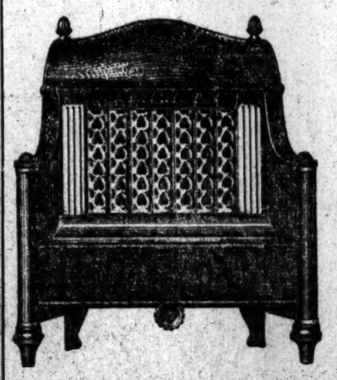
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America's Destiny

Twelve Notable Articles

IN a series of twelve articles, to be published in The New York Times on alternate days in January, America's position in the war and her duty and destiny after the war will be discussed by a distinguished American jurist.

Some of the topics to be discussed are: Our relation to Mexico after the war—to the West Indies—to the countries of Asia and the East; our policy with respect to the problems of the Pacific.

The writer will show that every great war in which the United States has been engaged, excepting the war with Mexico, has been followed by a national awakening and a period of expansion—the war of the Revolution by the organization of the Federal Union and the adoption of the Constitution; the Civil War by a period of industrial organization when was laid the foundation of the nation's wealth; the war with Spain by the rising of the United States to greater prominence among the nations.

Greater than any of these will be the period of national expansion following the world war. The author believes that although the conflict in Europe enchains our present interest, it is time to consider the future of the nation.

The New York Times

ASK $4,685,000 FOR JEWISH RELIEF HERE

Campaign for Funds for Supporting Charities in 1918 Begins Next Sunday.

SOCIETIES FACE DEFICITS

Federation Chairman Calls Attention to the Imperative Need of Caring for the Dependents.

Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, announced yesterday that on next Sunday a campaign would be started to raise a sum in excess of $4,500,000 for the support of Jewish charities in New York City, many of which face large deficits for 1918. The budgets of the various organizations show $4,685,362 will be needed. The Jews of the country have just completed a successful campaign to raise $10,000,000 for Jewish war sufferers, and of this amount $5,000,000 was raised in New York City.

A statement issued by the federation yesterday announced that a large number of Jewish charitable institutions would be compelled to curtail, if not to suspend, their activities unless prospective deficits in their annual budgets for the new year were made up by liberal contributions. The statement then said:

"As a result of the budget demands of the various institutions and of the indications that their work will be seriously handicapped unless the Jews of New York take prompt steps to remedy the situation, Mr. Warburg has issued a call for a meeting of 120 of the most prominent Jews in New York, men and women, to be held on Sunday, Jan. 6, when steps will be taken to provide means for raising funds needed for the new year, which will be in excess of $4,500,000."

In the call for next Sunday's meeting, Mr. Warburg said:

"The Jews of New York have just fulfilled, in such a manner as was to have been expected of them, their obligation toward the Jewish war sufferers in Europe, and toward the patriotic movement to establish on a sound basis the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy.

Must Provide for Needy.

"Another duty now confronts us—one that we cannot evade nor neglect. This is to provide for the needy, the sick, and the orphans at home. They need our help during the coming year in a larger degree than in previous years, due in large part to the war, which has in some cases taken the bread winners from the families and which in every case has caused a sharp rise in the cost of the necessities of life, including food, fuel, and clothing. Each of our institutions affiliated with the federation requires larger sums than last year to do the same service, and, not allowing for increased demands which will undoubtedly be made upon them, they must receive these larger amounts, and the Jews of New York must provide the funds.

"We have ever boasted that we take care of our own. This we have done, in so far as the war sufferers and our own men in the army and navy are concerned. We must now set our faces toward the equally important obligation resting upon us, to make sure that no Jewish man, woman, or child suffers in this great city through our lack of sympathy or through our failure to give what is required of us according to our ability to give.

"I am mindful of the fact that the task devolving upon us is proportionately greater than the one we have just successfully accomplished, for the reason that in raising funds for our own city institutions, we shall not go outside of Manhattan and the Bronx, and we will not solicit the funds of non-Jews. It is certainly incumbent upon us to take care of those of our own faith who need our aid, and while the undertaking which confronts us is a gigantic one, there is, in my own mind, no doubt but that we will prove equal to it. A considerable number of generous hearted persons have in the past, provided the bulk of the funds needed by the Federation for the Support of the Philanthropic Institutions in New York, for which the federation is responsible, but in order to provide what is now needed, it will be necessary that a much larger number of persons be enrolled in the ranks of the federation's supporters, and it is to this larger public that we must specifically appeal."

Needs of Institutions.

The needs of the eighty-five institutions affiliated with the federation for the year 1918 were made known yesterday in requests for budget allowances, all showing that a substantial addition to the funds provided for running the institutions in 1917 is required if they are to perform the same service for the aged, sick, orphans, and indigent. Following is the list of institutions affiliated with the federation, showing expenditures for 1917 and the budget requests of the same institutions for 1918:

	1917. Expenditures.	1918. Request.
Ahawath Chesed Sisterhood	$4,885	$7,577
Amelia Relief Society	4,470	9,430
Assn. Impr. Inst. Deaf Mutes	103,773	113,203
Beth-El Sisterhood	30,604	32,790
Beth Israel Hospital	136,290	200,385
Beth Israel, Ladies' Auxiliary	8,730	12,300
B'nai Jeshurun Sisterhood	3,010	3,405
Blythedale Home	12,058	16,195
Brightside Day Nursery	13,636	16,857
Brightside Day Nursery, Auxiliary Guild	275	462
Brightside Day Nursery, Summer Home	3,707	4,410
Ceres Sewing Circle	3,826	12,613
Children's Haven, (Far Rockaway)	6,748	8,257
Columbia Religious and Industrial School	2,560	3,025
Committee Care Jewish Tuberculous	24,500	65,811
Crippled Children's Driving Fund	6,000	6,539
Crippled Children's East Side Free School	27,435	32,418
Crippled Children's Junior Workers	2,522	2,700
Hospital Deformities and Joint Diseases	104,992	150,030
Hospital Deformities and Joint Diseases, Ladies' Auxiliary	1,946	2,500
Hospital Deformities and Joint Diseases, Brace Supply Auxiliary	1,518	*......
Educational Alliance	106,299	144,811
Educational Alliance, Women's Auxiliary	......	3,880
Surprise Lake Camp	14,560	50,665
Emanu-El Brotherhood	9,346	12,593
Emanu-El Sisterhood for Personal Service	63,113	57,418
Emanu-El Sisterhood Summer Home	2,723	4,500
Federated Employment Bureau for Jewish Girls	6,785	9,000
Federation Settlement	9,034	12,965
Fellowship House	9,008	11,320
Free Synagogue Social Service	32,670	57,125
Hebrew Free Loan Association	38,128	44,356
Hebrew Orphan Asylum	407,180	465,130
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ladies' Sewing Circle	......	2,600
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Friendly Home	......	4,100
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Junior League	......	8,600
Hebrew Sheltering and Guardian Society	253,461	‡......
Hebrew Technical Institute	76,707	80,648
Hebrew Technical School for Girls	64,136	77,313
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews	82,654	104,935
Home for Hebrew Infants	117,747	162,290
Home for Hebrew Infants' Ladies' Sewing Circle	1,640	2,000
Jewish Big Brother Association	5,941	7,900
Jewish Maternity Hospital	55,858	63,988
Jewish Maternity Hospital, Ladies' Auxiliary	2,625	4,691
Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, Cedar Knolls School and Prisoners' Aid Branch	127,071	146,872
Jewish Sabbath Association	1,200	1,384
Jewish Working Girls' Vacation Society	17,018	19,763
Ladies' Benevolent Society	500	500
Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society	5,080	6,450
Lakeview Home	21,300	25,001
Lebanon Hospital Association	165,381	194,947
Lebanon Hospital, Ladies' Auxiliary	5,992	7,515
Montefiore Home and Hospital	390,358	430,727
Montefiore Home, Ladies' Auxiliary	15,568	23,098
Mount Sinai Hospital	621,923	654,592
Mount Sinai Ladies' Auxiliary Society	11,580	20,655
Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses	70,077	60,217
National Desertion Bureau	5,158	12,233
National Hospital for Consumptives	46,000	*......
Recreation Rooms and Settlement	18,985	20,517
Rodeph Sholom Sisterhood	5,697	5,393
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children	52,576	60,810
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Junior League	10	*......
Shaare Tephila Sisterhood	6,703	‡......
Sisterhood of Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue	11,705	13,126
Stony Wold Sanatorium Auxiliary 12	11,532	6,292
Stony Wold Sanatorium Auxiliary 17	......	9,351
Temple Israel Sisterhood	9,505	9,804
United Hebrew Charities	314,076	381,860
Widowed Mothers' Fund Association	41,443	46,321
Young Men's Hebrew Association	53,350	71,787
Young Women's Hebrew Association	67,751	79,615
Bronx House	12,944	13,187
Gross requests from organizations affiliated as of January, 1918—		
Jewish Theological Seminary; Kehillah; Montefiore Talm'd Torah; Ohel Torah Talmud Torah; Rabbi Jacob Joseph School; Rabbinical College; Talmudical Institute of Harlem	......	165,000
Deborah Benevolent Society	......	3,500
East Side Day Nursery	......	3,451
Mt. Sinai Hospital Social Service	......	29,385
Society Welfare Jewish Deaf	......	16,731
Grand total	$3,980,962	$4,685,362

*No budget for 1918. ‡Not yet in for 1918.

The following letter from the Dispensary and Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, addressed to Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Director of Federation, is typical of a number of communications received from the various institutions:

"The Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases has endeavored by all means in its power to keep within its appropriation for the calendar year, but without success. The reasons for this are, briefly, because the major portion of our disbursements is based upon our dispensary service, which cannot be curtailed in any practical way, but must either be cut off or continued substantially as at present. We have in a number of ways cut down our expenses, but have not been able to keep within the budget. This has been due to no miscalculation, except as to the demands made upon us, which have proved greater than expected. Our estimated deficit will be about $20,000 for the calendar year."

MARY GARDEN'S FILM DEBUT

"Thais" Staged for the Movies with Care and Distinction.

The first appearance of Mary Garden as a screen actress was made auspiciously yesterday afternoon at the Strand Theatre, where an elaborate and dignified film presentation of "Thais," made in the Goldwyn laboratory, was launched with every prospect of success. Miss Garden's Thais, one of the most memorable impersonations in the city's operatic history, is only a shade less impressive than it was wont to be on the stage of the Manhattan Opera House, and the entire picture has been staged with a care and distinction which entitles it to rank as one of the finest films of the year. To be sure, it is not grand opera, but it has the quality of seeming to be.

Miss Garden's impersonation is simple and effective throughout, and reaches its greatest heights in the later scenes. Ancient Alexandria has been reproduced with astonishing fidelity, and the picture throughout is on a plane with the traditions and a distinct credit to those responsible. Able support is lent Miss Garden by Hamilton Revelle, as Paphnutius; Crawford Kent, as Lollius, and Charles Trowbridge, as Nicias.

At the Rialto Theatre William S. Hart was seen in "The Narrow Trail," and the new Rivoli continued its showing of the Fairbanks picture, "A Modern Musketeer," to crowds which braved the weather to wait in the lobby. Mae Murray, in "Face Value," is the new attraction at the Broadway.

Vanderbilt Theatre Opens Feb. 9.

The new Vanderbilt Theatre, now nearing completion in Forty-eighth Street, adjoining the Cort, will be opened on Saturday, Feb. 9, it was announced yesterday, with a musical comedy entitled "Honor Bright." The theatre has been built by Lyle D. Andrews, and the producers of the first piece are Harry Carroll, song writer, and William A. Sheer, a motion picture actor. "Honor Bright" is the work of Catherine Chisholm Cushing and Harry Carroll, and the company will include Carroll, Grace La Rue, Felix Adler, and Charlotte Granville.

EAST SIDE BOY WINS FAME AS VIOLINIST

Max Rosen Returns from Europe to Make His New York Debut.

ONLY 18 YEARS OLD NOW

First Showed His Ability in Settlement, and Then Became Pupil of Prof. Auer in Dresden.

Max Rosen, a young American violinist, has returned to this country from Europe, where he has been studying for the last five years. He will make his debut with the Philharmonic orchestra in Carnegie Hall on Jan. 12. Those two statements mark the end of a remarkable story of the triumph of genius over apparently insuperable obstacles.

About seventeen years ago a Rumanian, Benjamin Rosen, emigrated to America. With him he brought his little son, Max, then eight months old. Rosen landed in New York and established a barber shop in the heart of the Bowery, at Forsyth and Rivington Streets, where he eked out a scanty existence.

It was here that young Max grew up. The lad's father had a small talent for music which he thought Max also had. He had brought with him an old violin from Rumania, and he used to play this to Max before the child was old enough to walk. As soon as little Max started to go to school the father presented him with a tiny fiddle. He then spent many hours when not occupied in his shop giving the boy violin lessons.

Contrary to the rule for genius, Max didn't at first seem to take to his violin. He would play it a little, but as for sitting down by the hour and practicing, he far preferred his playmates in the street. The real beginning of the future master's musical education came when a man named Solomon Diamond, a friend of the elder Rosen's, heard the little boy playing. Mr. Diamond recognized the child had talent and he persuaded Mr. Rosen to send Max to David Mannes and the Music School settlement.

Here he remained for more than a year, making innumerable friends by his ready smile and merry ways, and astounding his teachers by the rapidity with which he mastered the violin. While he was in the Music Settlement School the boy one day played before Miss Rose Lubarsky, a social worker who had considerable musical talent herself. Miss Lubarsky at once recognized that Max had genius despite the imperfections of his technique and she determined he should have every advantage to develop. She raised a little money to get the child properly clothed and then began a systematic campaign among music lovers to get funds necessary to send him to Europe.

Among the first to hear the boy play was James Goldmark, brother of Rubin Goldmark, the composer, who happened to be a member of the Advisory Board of the MacDowell Club. Mr. Goldmark thought so highly of little 11-year-old Max's ability that he arranged for him to compete for the MacDowell Club scholarship. The scholarship was won without a dissenting vote, but the child's friends considered the amount insufficient and the offer was rejected.

In the meantime Max had played in the presence of Miss Kathleen Parlow, who was so enthusiastic that she wrote to her own teacher, Professor Leopold Auer, in Dresden, the man who taught Elman, Zimbalist, and Heifitz. Professor Auer wrote back that he would be glad to receive the child, and efforts were redoubled to raise money.

Finally the late Edward de Coppet heard Max in the presence of several eminent musicians, each one of whom pronounced the lad as worthy of the best instruction, and then he declared he would pay for the boy's education by Professor Auer. Thus, in January, 1912, Max and his father went to Dresden.

The boy continued his work under Professor Auer until the latter moved to Petrograd shortly before the outbreak of the war. The Russian ban on Jews entering the country prevented Max from accompanying his teacher. He studied for a while under Willy Hess and made a great impression upon that teacher. At this time he began to appear at concerts, playing in Berlin and other German cities. When war came Professor Auer moved to Christiania, Sweden, and Max hastened to join his old teacher.

Miss Anna Della Winslow, daughter of the American Consul in Copenhagen, thus describes the genius of the little east sider, whom she heard in a concert in the Danish capital:

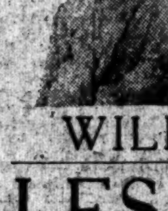
"From the moment the boy stepped out on the stage his bright, animated manner and magnetic prsonality interested me. After the first few notes on his violin my interest changed to amazement and then to rapture. After the concert I realized, as did others, including every musical critic in Copenhagen, that Max Rosen was a great violinist, worthy to take his place among the first of those other famous artists Professor Auer has introduced."

Max Rosen has come back to his country for the first time since he left it, a little Bowery boy. His admirers in Europe who have heard him, and the men and women who knew him here, are confident that America will recognize his genius as quickly as did those in Europe.

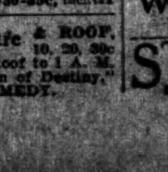
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8. Matinees at 2.
MATINEE TODAY
Best Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c & $1.
Mats. Also Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat.
Most Wonderful, Lavish, Fascinating, Colossal, Gorgeous Production in History of Amer. Stage.
Chu Chin Chow
A Musical Tale of the East in 14 Scenes—Company of 300 People.
Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1. Always 300 Orch. Seats at $1.50.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
EVERY DAY IS A HOLIDAY AT THE "HIP." | Mat. To-Day Best Seats $1.00 NIGHTS at 8:15.

MOTION PICTURES.

CAN A MARBLE STATUE WEEP?

For nineteen years wretched Jean Valjean did not shed a tear! Then began a battle of the angels and the demons for a man's mighty soul. A glorified picturization of VICTOR HUGO'S immortal classic.
WILLIAM FOX Presents
WILLIAM FARNUM in
LES MISERABLES
LYRIC THEA. West 42d St. | MAT. TO-DAY 2:30, 25-50c | TO-NIGHT 8:30, 50c to $1

COLOR REALISM IN MOTION PICTURES
All the life and realism of natural colors as added features to the wonderfully PATRIOTIC SPECTACLE
44th St. THEATRE — OUR NAVY — PRIZMA COLOR PRODUCTION
EXTRA EVENING ATTRACTION—Uncle Sam's Bluejackets from the Brooklyn Navy Yard in silent drill.
TWICE DAILY Including Sunday Reserved Seats. | MATINEES 2:30 25c to $1.00 | EVENINGS 8:20 25c to $1.50

POULTRY SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
THE ONLY SHOW IN NEW YORK THIS YEAR. Game and ornamental birds. Pigeons. Government exhibit. Motion pictures. Open Sunday & Every Day & Evening, Including New Year's. Adm. 50c.


81st St. Thea're, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3-3-8-8. DOUBLE FEATURE BILL
WM. S. HART in "Double Crossed"
MAE MARSH in "The Cinderella Man"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE
MAT. 15-20c, incl. tax. EVG. 20-30-55c, incl. tax

77TH ST. THEATRE B'way and 77th St.
TODAY AND TOMORROW
WM. S. HART THE SOLID MAN
OPEN TONIGHT UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10, 20, 30c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Alma Reubens in "The Gown of Destiny."
ALICE HOWELL COMEDY.

STRAND MARY GARDEN in "THAIS."
B'way & 47th St. Strand Symphony Orch.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN HOLIDAY MAT. TOMORROW.
MIDNIGHT PERF'CE TONIGHT
DOING OUR BIT

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 8. Matinee Saturday 2:30.
Extra New Year's Mat. Tomorrow at 3.
Leo and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
Over the Top
T. Roy Barnes, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

SHUBERT 44th, west of B'way. Eves. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat.
Extra New Year's Mat. Tomorrow.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME At New Year's Time Enjoy Two Hours of Maytime
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
EXTRA NEW YEAR'S MAT. TOMOR'W.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

39th St. Thea., near B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Pop. Mat. Wed., 50c to $1.50.
Matinee Tomorrow. Phone early for Seats. Bryant 413.
LOU TELLEGEN
in "BLIND YOUTH" by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen
Patrons should secure seats now for NEW YEAR'S MATINEE AND NIGHT.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tomor'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w., Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2:15
New Year's Matinee.
WHY MARRY? with NAT C. GOODWIN, EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY
A Comedy by Jesse Lynch Williams.
EXTRA POP. PRICE MAT. FRIDAY

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed., Sat.
"Amazing and delightful."—Sun.
MARGARET ANGLIN In a New Comedy "BILLETED"
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BROADHURST 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Tom'w, Thur., Sat. 2:20.
Matinees Tomorrow (New Year's) & Thurs.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM MAXINE ELLIOTT
IRENE FENWICK MACLYN ARBUCKLE
in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."

48th St. Thea., Near B'way. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat.
Extra New Year's Mat. Tomorrow.
"All Signs point to success."—Tribune.
YES OR NO
A Play of Women and Their Homes.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:25. Matinees Tom'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:25.
Extra New Year's Mat. Tomorrow.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

—ONE RESOLUTION THAT MUST NOT BE BROKEN— to HIT
"The Gipsy Trail"
5 POPULAR PERFORMANCES TO-NIGHT, TO-MOR'W MAT. and NIGHT and WEDNESDAY MAT. and NIGHT.
—PLYMOUTH W. 45 St. Bryant 40. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat.
EXTRA NEW YEAR'S MAT. TOMOR'W.
Smartest of Musical Comedies OH, BOY!
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

COMEDY 41st, nr. B'way. Evg. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat.
Washington Square Players in Their FOUR BEST PLAYS
Except Sat. & Holidays. 25c to $1.50 We Pay Tax.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
EXTRA NEW YEAR'S MAT. TOMOR'W.
THE GRASS WIDOW
MUSIC, GIRLS AND A PLOT.

BIJOU W. 45th St.
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
Matinee Tomor'w (New Year's), Wed. & Sat.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. TOMORROW.
A Feast of Fun and Femininity.
FLO-FLO

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Holiday Mat. Tomorrow (New Year's.)
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Matinee Tomorrow 25c and 50c.
"POLLYANNA" The play that puts Joy into Living.

Loew's 7th Ave. at 125th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Mat. To-m'w, 25c & 50c.
"VERY GOOD EDDIE"

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight, 8, Marouf. Alda, Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Monteux.
Tues., New Year's Day Mat., at 2, ($1 to $4), Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Amato, Chalmers, Reiss, Ruysdael. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8:15, Elisir d'Amore. Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Thurs. at 8:15 (First Time), Saint Elizabeth. Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Ruysdael, Schlegel, Leonard. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8:15, Manon Lescaut. Muzio, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Papi.
Sat. Aft. at 2, Thais. Farrar, Howard, Sparkes; Egener; Whitehill, Diaz, Rossi. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3), Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, Scotti, D'Angelo. Cond., Papi.
Next Mon. at 8:15 Marta. Hempel, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tomorrow at 8, Aida. Muzio, Homer; Martinelli, Amato, Mardones. Cond., Moranzoni.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Opera TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7877-7878.
Center seats for tonight's opera, Marouf. New Year's Mat., M. Butterfly, with G. Farrar. Wed., Caruso in L'Elisir D'Amore and Manon Lescaut. Thurs., St. Elizabeth, new opera. Sat. Mat., Thais; G. Farrar. Eve., Daughter of Regiment. Seats for Jascha Heifetz concert, New Year's Mat., Carnegie Hall. Contoit, 1438 Broadway. (40th-41st St.)

Opera CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought, Sold, Exchanged.
Broadway Thea. Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 8545 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op. Dept.

Opera SEATS FOR TONIGHT & ALL OPERAS. Subscriptions bought, sold & exchanged. JACOBS, Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38 St. Phones 4188-4189-4190-6442 Greeley.

OPERA TICKETS. PHONES: Bryant 4166-9755 | SEATS FOR TONIGHT and ALL OPERAS NEW TICKET EXCHANGE, 1416 B'way, opp. Met. Op. House.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
Mme. BERNHARDT in "Jeanne d'Arc." Harry Fox, Rooney & Bent, Paul Dickey & Co., R. Emmett Keane
2 BIG SHOWS TONIGHT. First starts promptly 7:30. Second performance, 10:30.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96th ST.
New Year's Jubilee BIG STAR BILL, incl. Bessie Clayton and Robert Edeson.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.
20TH CENTURY MAIDS
Extra Show To-night beginning 11:30.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE 4th St. and 7th Ave. Tel. Spring 6400. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. 3 One-Act Plays. Prices $1.50, $1, 50c. Sat. 2:30.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D ST.
FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
TONIGHT at 8:10 SHARP
FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE.
COHAN & HARRIS present
THE COHAN REVUE 1918
BOOK BY GEO. M. COHAN. Music by Irving Berlin & Geo. M. Cohan.

ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC AT 11:30 NIGHTLY
GALA NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATION TONIGHT

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8. Mats. Tomor'w, Wed. & Sat. at 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE | THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS
Cast Includes Conway Tearle, Holbrook Blinn, Rose Coghlan.

CRITERION B'WAY & 44th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat.
TONIGHT AT 8:10 SHARP
Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY West 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. TOMORROW, WED. and SAT.
IT'S A MUSICAL RIOT
"GOING UP"
"Scored a Knockout in the Big Hit Class."—N. Y. Herald.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. TOM'W, WED. & SAT. 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW.
WILLIAM COURTENAY THOS. A. WISE
in the Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry "GENERAL POST."
The Love Comedy of the Season.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN "THE KING"
in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Eves. 8:30. Matinees TOMORROW, Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
BEST SEATS $2. NO ADVANCE TONIGHT.
Mrs. FISKE in a new comedy, MADAME SAND by Philip Moeller

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
THE NAUGHTY WIFE (LOSE ELOISE)

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
with Florence Moore & John Cumberland

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. TOMORROW.
Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present
"Words & Music"
A Snappy Revue with Richard Carle, Elizabeth Brice and Elly B. Van.

CENTURY Broadway, 62d Street. Evenings at 8:20.
3 MATINEES: TOMORROW (TUES.) WED. & SAT. POPULAR PRICES.
MISS 1917
AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE
"A Night in Spain," Dance Revue. Reserve Tables Now for New Year's Eve.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY
HOLIDAY MATINEE TOMORROW.
Regular Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents
TIGER ROSE

3 Delightful Plays at Every Performance.
HOLIDAY MATS. FOR CHILDREN | COHAN & HARRIS Thea. TODAY at 2:45 also Mon., Thur., Fri., Sat.

PARK B'way & 59th St. | Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tomor'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE LAND OF JOY
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY
HOLIDAY MATINEE TOMORROW.
Regular Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w, Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN | GLOBE B'way 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mts. To'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR
CARNEGIE HALL.
Thurs. Evg., 8:30. Fri. Aft., 2:30.
Soloist—GUIOMAR NOVAES
Program Includes: Beethoven's G major Piano Concerto; Strauss, "Death and Transfiguration."
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

FIFTH BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Jan. 4, at 11.
FRIEDA Hempel | JACQUES Thibaud
LOUIS Graveure | CECIL Arden
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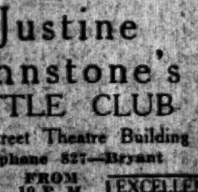
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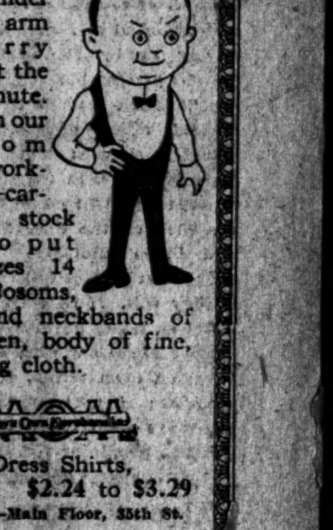
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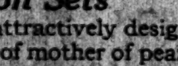
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1917.

A HINT TO PAN GERMANS.

The Pan German will not stoop to conquer. He will have no deception, no pretenses. It was to be expected that he would rave against any negotiation that did not begin by announcing Germany's intention to annex everything between the poles. This has been the Pan German frame of mind from the first, and has the merit of candor. But while the Tägliche Rundschau, the Deutsche Zeitung, and presumably other organs of this group rage over the Brest-Litovsk terms, the Lokal-Anzeiger gives them this comfort:

> The outlines, however, are drawn wide enough to give scope for demands of justice. Definite judgment upon the peace work at Brest-Litovsk depends on how far this possibility is utilized in later negotiations.

That is not in the least cryptic, even if at first it seems so. Translated into simpler speech, it would read:

> The outlines, however, are drawn wide enough for a touring car to drive through. Definite judgment upon the skill of our negotiators depends on how well they utilize this fact to get for Germany everything that even you Pan Germans could ask.

A single illustration will explain the Lokal-Anzeiger's perfectly true statement. Clause 2 of the German terms declares that it is not the German intention "to deprive of political independence those nations which lost it during the war." There is an "outline drawn wide enough to give scope for demands of justice," that is, of Germany. How will she "utilize this possibility in later negotiations"? By interpreting it to mean that Belgium will not be "deprived of political independence," but will be economically and strategically annexed to Germany, with German garrisons stationed in her forts, and will be subdivided between Flemings and Walloons to give Germany the power of making her domination permanent? By interpreting it to mean that Poland will not be "deprived of political independence," but will be entitled to be governed by a King selected for her by Germany and ruled from Berlin?

The Lokal-Anzeiger's advice is good. The Pan Germans are raging too soon. That newspaper's advice is addressed directly to them. It is the strongest kind of an intimation of the real intentions of Germany, and it should be understood by Americans as thoroughly as by Pan Germans. The Lokal-Anzeiger has reminded us again that it is not possible to deal with the present rulers of Germany as we would deal with honest men; that there is no use in entering into negotiations with men who must be searched at the door for blackjacks and brass knuckles. The German people can change this state of affairs if they will. If they will not, if they insist on being governed by men who cannot negotiate with honorable nations on even terms, they must not complain if those nations will not negotiate with the kind of men the German people prefer.

A PRE-ADAMITE PROFESSOR.

It is a painful duty to mention, for just reprehension, the pre-Adamite and sound opinions emitted by Professor HENRY JONES FORD of Princeton, in an address before the American Political Science Association on "A Program of Responsible Democracy." He asked if those palladiums of the people, those shields that fell from heaven, the direct primary and the initiative and referendum, had accomplished what was expected of them.

Have they not, and more? Hasn't the direct primary conquered and converted the bosses? What further testimony to its charm and value is needed? From its dark chambers, comes the always clear voice of the people. There is no manipulation, no huggermugger intrigue, no faintest odor of "shenanigan" about that sacred vehicle of direct democracy. How cheap it is and how filling! What a nobler breed of candidates it brings forth! It has notably "raised the standard of public life." The result of the Republican primaries in this city this year is alone enough to prove, if proof were needed, the invaluable merit of this boon.

As for the initiative and referendum, heaven's last best gift to man, can States be saved without it? Are not the opportunity for petitions and the spur to minorities which it offers gratifying to the sociologist? To be sure, its all-embracing manifestations take a power of time and paper, but would Professor Ford have citizens lazy? Why does he talk about "responsible" democracy? He must be a hunker, attached to representative government. The two blessings which he seems to scorn make for irresponsible democracy.

What can be expected of a doubter or hater of reform:

> We can make improvement our object instead of reform; instead of trying to create new conditions we can accept present conditions as the basis of endeavor and make the best of them by the historic agency of redress of grievances.

Why, this is American and English, historical, practical, antiquated.

BULGARIAN WAR AIMS.

Premier RADOSLAVOFF said on Nov. 11 in the Bulgarian Parliament:

> Bulgaria's war aims are known. They provide for a union of Bulgarians within our historical frontiers. We demand Macedonia, Dobrudja, and Bulgarian territory annexed by the Serbians before the establishment of the present Bulgarian State.

The Parliament adjourned on that date until Dec. 1. An Amsterdam dispatch gives a fuller account of a speech, date not given, by the same statesman before the same body. Whatever the date, the Bulgarian purpose, the purpose of substantially all Bulgarian parties and classes, is the same:

> Our war aims are fixed. We want the unification of the Bulgarian tribe in boundaries which are exactly fixed; we want the annulment of the treaty of Bucharest; a correction of our frontier with Serbia, including in the territory of Bulgaria all the lands which are populated by Bulgarians, all along the Morava to the Danube; we want Macedonia with that part which, by the treaty of Bucharest, was cut off from Bulgaria.
>
> "The whole of the Dobrudja must be returned." There is a dispute with "our allies" about "the corridor in Dobrudja," but Bulgaria is confident that her full claims will be allowed. However that may be, it is true, as Mr. RADOSLAVOFF says, that neutrals, allies, and enemies know the Bulgarian war aims. Bulgaria occupies the regions she long coveted. By massacre, deportation, colonization, she has been busy in making them Bulgarian. In the Morava Valley her propagandists have labored long. It is part of her old dream and desire that her boundaries march with Hungary. That valley is rich in gold, copper, coal. It is the road from Berlin through Central Europe to the East. The Danube is the waterway. The Belgrade-Nish-Pirot line is the express train.
>
> The Bulgarian Socialists who expressed their belief in a peace without annexation at the Stockholm Conference "cannot give up Macedonia "and Old Serbia as far as the Aus-"trian frontier." So said a member of the delegation at that time. That cynicism, worthy of FERDINAND, is repeated more strikingly now when Bulgaria with her allies is bedevilling the Bolsheviki and trying to bedevil the world with a more elaborate rehash of the no-annexation, no-indemnity humbug.
>
> The German annexationists, in all this prattle of no-annexations, are divided into "Easterners" and "Westerners," and, of course, the Baltic Provinces, Russian Poland, and who knows what wider and fatter stretches of Russia may not be Germany's? Bulgaria is true to her old love. She went into the war to annex. Are Austria and Germany backing out of their agreements with her? Are they not simply calling annexation no-annexation, as she is?

COMRADES AND A COUNTESS.

Law courts, trained Judges, law itself are "bourgeois." So Petrograd of the all-wise Soviet knows them no more. The courts have been closed. The legal profession, thus deprived of a livelihood, has been formally abolished. Why is JACK CADE not alive to see this happy day? In the infallible justice of ignorance is the best security of the rights of the citizen. The Bolsheviki have set up a Revolutionary Tribunal in vague memory of that French one which cut off so many gracious and noble, as well as infamous, heads. We see this Soviet-chosen tribunal of two soldiers and five civilians, mostly proletarians, presided over by Comrade ZUK, proletarian.

Comrade ZUK has been a profound student of the French Revolution. "Sixty-nine years ago," he tells his comrades and the audience, "in the "great French Revolution a people's "revolutionary tribunal was estab-"lished." So the Revolution of 1848 and the "great French Revolution" are revolving inextricably mixed in honest Comrade ZUK's noddle. The prisoner is the Countess PENIN, a great lady, thoughtful, energetic, practical, whose life has been a kindness, a beneficence, a moral and material help to the Petrograd proletariat. She made actual twenty years ago in Petrograd the name and idea of the People's Palace, a dream of the English novelist WALTER BESANT. Her real crime is that, since the Revolution, she has been a Cadet, that she doesn't recognize the authority of the Bedlamites now playing their hour upon the stage. She owns the authority of the Constituent Assembly, no other.

As a former Assistant Minister of Education, she is charged with having refused or failed to give an account of 90,000 rubles of Ministry of Education money, also of "sabotage of Government officials," i. e., abetting a strike of officials. A few days ago her friends were informed that, if they brought her to the Smolny Institute headquarters of the Lenine-Trotzky régime, she would get her freedom. They took her to that temple of wisdom, to hear from Comrade ALEXEIVSKY, sailor and member of the Commission of Inquiry, that she would be let go for 170,000 rubles. Another member, regarding this ingenuous plan as too high or raw, offered to settle for half that sum. So she went back to prison, to appear before Comrade ZUK and the other layman assessors, and to be sentenced to imprisonment until she pays the 90,000 rubles, which she won't pay save to the President of the Constituent Assembly.

Touching and brave, full of that simple Russian integrity and good sense too often forgotten in the momentary March-hare madness of Bolshevikism, was the speech in defense of the Countess by a workman, whose intelligence had been quickened at the People's Palace. She couldn't be a traitor or counter revolutionary. "this "woman who went down into the "midst of our sweat and dirt, and "worked day after day among us "and gave comfort and hope to our "little children." Comrade NAUMOFF brought Darwin to the proletariat and set forth, unconsciously, the fatal doctrine upon which the hopes of the Russian Revolution have been wrecked. True, the Countess was a noble woman, and had given her wealth to the mob, but:

> The law is the struggle for existence. The field of life is sown with the bones of noble individuals, but we are fighting for a class.

It was the strength of the French Revolution that, after the end of the monarchy, French nationality rose and conquered. In 1792, with no government save in form, no money, no credit, armies without competent chiefs, the French democracy, the French feeling of nationalism, flamed imperishably. "Come forth; let the nation appear," cried ANDRE CHENIER. The nation appeared, armed and terrible, against Austria and Prussia. Now separatism and class feeling put the Russian democracy under the foot of the German Powers.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY FINANCE.

Government railway finance differs from other railway finance in the particulars demonstrated within the last few days. There are no precedents. Statutes are passed and repealed as is expedient. There is no doubt about the repeal. At Washington there is said to be some doubt about the enactments necessary to sustain the President's procedure. That is because Washington does not understand what is going on. It will hear from the President in a few days, and will hear from the country later, if necessary. Nothing that is parochial or sordid will be tolerated under present conditions. The crisis demands that the country shall take national views, be the result what it may to any railway or section or industry. All that has been done in thirty years is pettifogging compared with what the case calls for. Profits will be allowed where necessary to win the war, and reduced in like manner. There will be surprises in the process in both directions, and disregard of one sort of "Wall Street" in either case. But there will be deference to another sort of "Wall Street," the sort which is guided by the rules to which Government railway finance must conform.

Government railway finance is absolved only from statutes, precedents, and decisions, but it must bow to economics as surely as Congress and the courts have done. In particular, Government railway finance must conform to the worth of money in a natural market. No value can be given permanently to a Government bond which does not inhere in it by virtue of its credit rating. But Government can prevent invidious comparisons with Government credit by disallowing excessive profits. This is worth insisting upon because the Government now has taken over railway finance in addition to war finance. If Government credit be rated at 4 per cent., it is detrimental to public interests that railway credit should be either too high or too low. The market has been offering attractions to investors which impeded the sale of Liberty bonds.

The catastrophe of railway insolvency and inefficiency was so great and imminent that the Government was obliged to intervene on the only possible basis, the situation as Government had made it, and assure to the railways their pay on the piece-work basis fixed by Government. The President promises that. The country approves it. Congress will ratify it. But Government will not provide 4 per cent. credit for the use of the railways to earn profits enabling them to overbid the Government in the credit market. Railways will get the benefit of credit with which they could not supply themselves only for reasons of public interest, on terms compatible with public interest.

That is the significance of the President's promise to the railways of what they earn. That is different from a promise of dividends, or yield on "invested capital," or rates according to "valuation," or other phrases used by those who have not succeeded in regulating railways according to theories of what ought to be, and who now give way to the necessities of the situation which they have created. If some railways get good dividends under the new departure it will be because they do work worth the money. Freight is not carried by trick and device or financial legerdemain. It is thirty years since railways put their price on their product, and they never either earned or declared dividends merely on their "capital." Shippers neither know nor care whether dividends are high or low. The rate is all that they pay, and the rate is certified reasonable. The railway scandals of which we hear so much are incidents of the security market, not of the rate market. Railway bankruptcies are not compatible with the idea that watering capital prejudices shippers or deceives rate regulators. The President's proclamation sweeps such notions into the rubbish heap, but not before some scores of millions have been wasted in valuation processes discredited by their proposers before completion, and without prospect of being used if ever finished. The President's guarantee of earnings is generous, of course. It is not overgenerous because the railways have lost ground to make up. The railways can afford to take a guarantee somewhat below their best earnings, for there are lean years to be averaged. Most attention is being paid to results to conspicuous companies, but there are only scores of them among hundreds of railways. In the aggregate the smaller companies are equally important, and without the little companies the large companies could not produce their results.

ARCHAEOLOGY AT ROME.

If one stops to think of it one wonders whether, even at a time when the world seems intent only on war, the astronomer in his watch tower of the skies ever allows his thoughts even temporarily to be drawn away from the wonders of the universe that it is his privilege nightly to behold. However it may be with the astronomer, recent reports of excavations in Rome show that the archaeologist has not been diverted from his loved pursuit and that to him "the grandeur that was Rome" still fills his imaginations and dreams.

As shown in a recent letter in The London Times by EUGENIE STRONG, Assistant Director, Faculty of Archaeology, History and Letters, in the British School at Rome, archaeological research has been going steadily on in Rome even during the great war, although the work done has been in following up excavations already begun rather than making fresh excavations.

The scene of excavation has been shifted from the Forum and Palatine to the outskirts of the city, not intentionally but as the result of clues and indices accidentally revealed. The most notable instance of this kind is the excavation to the southeast of the city near the Porta Maggiore and the Via Preanestina, where a landslip under the Rome-Naples railway line led to the discovery of a notable building of the second century A. D. In part the director thus describes this find:

> This is a superb arcaded hall, fourteen meters by eight meters; of basilican plan, with atrium, apse, and a nave divided into three aisles by rows of pilasters. All available wall surfaces are covered with stucco decorations executed in a bold, rapid style; within the shell niche of the apse is the curious subject of Aphrodite (?) being pushed along the water by Eros, who stands on a rocky ledge, while a Triton holds out a sheet as if to receive the goddess; behind the apidal conch is represented a Nike holding the wreath of victory.

One reads also of the other adornments and of the "dazzling white" principal chamber of this building, which may have been connected with the Eleusinian or kindred mysteries; of the fine mosaic pavement, partly despoiled; the dado of Pompeian red in the vestibule and the altar, &c., and can then please himself, if he has sufficient imagination, with attempting to imagine the enthusiasm both of the excavators and of the skilled and scholarly directors of archaeological research at the discovery by accident of such a relic of antiquity over which thunder every day the trains between Rome and Naples.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Far Out of Hailing Distance.

Perhaps the most pathetic figure in this country is the lawyer who the other day said that he defended Captain TAUSCHER when that able representative of German diplomacy was on trial charged with conspiring to blow up the Welland Canal because he sincerely believed the man to be innocent. That belief—if it persists, and the lawyer in question gave no hint that it doesn't—isolates its holder in a loneliness in comparison with which that of the justly celebrated ALEXANDER SELKIRK was as nothing, for SELKIRK's remoteness from human kind was not self-imposed or the result of a mental peculiarity setting him at an even greater distance metaphorically than geographically from the rest of his race.

The mother all of whose sons are off for the wars—who, in the curiously inaccurate phrase of the time, has "given" them to her country—is also lonely, but it is in a way different from that of anybody who ever was a believer in Captain TAUSCHER's innocence and in the existence of a real distinction between a confession of guilt and a plea of guilty. Her isolation is mitigated by the general sympathy it deserves and receives, while his—well, to say that it excites general astonishment is to tell the truth, but not to tell the whole of it, and every lawyer knows what to think about truth of that sort.

Captain TAUSCHER's counsel can declare, indeed, that the trial jury agreed with him as to the defendant's innocence. While that contention cannot be denied, however, the implication ascribed to it is made dubious by the fact that by their oaths jurymen are limited in the expression, though not in the formation, of their opinions by the evidence that has been presented to them. The verdict of "not guilty," therefore, often means, when analyzed, nothing more than "not proven," which is the very sensible conclusion which Scotch juries are, or at any rate once were, allowed to bring in when in their wisdom or caution they did not care to go the length of "not guilty."

No weight at all to the acquittal of Captain TAUSCHER seems to have been granted by the Federal Attorney who prosecuted the case, but it is obvious from his recent remarks that he does not admire German officers as a class, and, like some other people, he may be a little prejudiced against them.

An Episode with a Contrast.

As one read the story, "released" after many days by our Navy Department, of what happened in November when the United States destroyers Fanning and Nicholson sank a German submarine, it instantly and vividly brings to mind what has happened a hundred times when other German submarines—and perhaps this one—have used their weapons for the same purpose. Memory leaps thus into action because the things done in the one case and in the others were so utterly different, for unlikeness, as the psychologists all say, sets mental machinery in quite as active operation under the laws of association as does likeness.

But in this instance there is a double reminder because, though the unlikeness is the more notable, likeness is also present. No submarine ever hunted its prey, whether man-of-war, passenger steamer, freighter, or hospital ship, more—or less—eagerly and fiercely than did our destroyers pursue this particular submarine from the instant when they first saw its periscope rising above the surface of the calm sea. But the moment they had her at their mercy the scene changed and all similarity ceased.

Probably the crews of the Fanning and the Nicholson are not very fond of the men who operate German submarines, but to let their victim sink "without trace" is a thought that apparently did not enter their minds. Anyway, if it did, it was summarily dismissed, and not less vigorously than the work of destruction had been executed was the work of rescue undertaken. And the one task was performed as efficiently as the other. To save the lives of the German sailors the American sailors unhesitatingly risked their own. They did not shell them as they struggled in the water—they took them aboard, clothed and fed them, and behaved, generally, in accord with international law, the rules of the sea, and the dictates of humanity.

For this they deserve no special credit—none at all except such as is earned always by duty well done—and if, as is probable, they do get the special credit, they can thank for it the Germans, whose notion of duty well done is so different.

Time Lost Cannot Be Recovered.

Not a few people, out of a commendable desire to make the best of things instead of the worst, have consoled themselves and others for the now acknowledged failures properly to clothe and equip the men in the camps with the statement that, after all, military training has been going on, in spite of these lamentable circumstances, and that, therefore, they should not be lamented too much.

Unfortunately for these kindly optimists, their opinion is not shared by the men who know—the commanding officers at the several camps. These officers, released from the bonds of professional silence by the Congressional investigators, have not hesitated to declare that without the soldier's arms and clothing but little of soldierly instruction, and that little of almost no value, can be given.

The importance of those distressing revelations lies, therefore, not in the fact that the men have suffered hardship and illness, and not infrequently have died from cold and overcrowding, but that infinitely precious time has been lost. Hardship the soldier expects, and it is expected for him. He does not mind it, or at least the real soldier does not complain of it, when the hardship, or even the death, comes of military necessity and counts toward victory. That is war and is inevitable.

The loss of time is quite another matter, and never, perhaps, in any other war, or for any other people, was the full utilization of time more important, more essential to success, than now and for us. That is why the fact that many of the past errors and negligences have already been in part or in full remedied does not take the sting out of the present disclosures.

Produce Mice at Once.

An earnest appeal is made by the Red Cross for white mice—for many white mice—for all the white mice that anybody anywhere has to give or to sell. This demand will horrify the anti-vivisectionists, and they confidently can be expected to raise loud cries of protest, for undoubtedly the little creatures are to be used—well, not for distribution among the soldiers as pets.

What they are wanted for is to provide protective serums, or as objects on which to test serums, or to be a means of research, and it cannot be claimed that their experiences will be of the pleasantest or that their "natural" lives will be lived quite out.

But whoever can supply white mice to the Red Cross should do it, and whoever is skilled in the raising of more white mice for a like purpose should get busy. That the Red Cross has added this work to many others shows that it is not infected by silly or vicious sentimentality—that its managers and members are not the victims of the soophil-psychosis that has ravaged some other circles so extensively.

Anti-Saloon League's Referendum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Anti-Saloon League is not opposed to a referendum on the ratification of the national prohibition amendment. The statement of the league on this specifically pointed out that there will be a referendum in every Senatorial and Assembly district and that it cannot be escaped by the adoption of a hybrid proposal such as that of Senator Calder. The only referendum that the Anti-Saloon League is opposing on the question of the ratification of the amendment is that suggested by Senator Calder, which is contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

The league maintains, however, that it is frequently entirely possible for a legislator to know the public sentiment of a district without waiting for it to flatten him, and the league further maintains that if the sentiment in a given district is manifestly in favor of ratification it is the duty of the man representing that district to favor ratification whether there has been any election or not.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York.
New York, Dec. 30, 1917.

TO REACH THE RUSSIANS.

A Conference with the Anti-Bolsheviki at Vladivostok Proposed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Germans are conferring with their Bolshevist confederates to bring about a truce without which German autocracy is doomed. Why should not the free nations send their delegates to Vladivostok, there to confer with the representatives of the non-Bolshevist element, which constitutes the great majority of the Russian people? Thus some measure of co-operation might be restored looking to the securing of a peace which can only come through victory by the forces of democracy.

It is regrettable that Premier Lloyd George dignified, unintentionally, no doubt, the sordid proceedings at Brest-Litovsk by referring to them as negotiations by Russia for a separate peace. A gang of desperadoes which holds temporary sway at Petrograd through German help is not to be mistaken for Russia, whose past sacrifices for the common cause entitle her to the sympathy and forbearance of the civilized world.

It would be a grave error to throw Russia overboard because she is in the throes of a period of anarchy deliberately brought about by her enemies, and from which it is the duty of her friends to help extricate her. Hence the suggestion of a conference at Vladivostok, which is sure to be hailed by the non-Bolshevist element of Russia as a God-sent opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty to the cause of democracy and which also would give the free nations an opportunity to lay their case more effectively before the Russian people than has been done heretofore. From his dungeon cell Karl Liebknecht in a message to Frank Bohn, which was given out here as the German proposals were being published, gave the answer of democracy to those proposals: "Fight until the Emperor is overthrown." MAURICE LEON.

New York, Dec. 31, 1917.

MORE SHEEP AND SWINE.

Farmers of the State at Work to Increase the Supply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article of Dec. 29 you call attention to the decline in the number of sheep and hogs in the United States. As a member of the New York State Agricultural Society permit me to state briefly what has already been done to assist farmers in increasing their herds of swine and flocks of sheep in the Empire State.

A big sheep meeting, attended by over 2,000 people, was held at Utica, Oct. 30 to Nov. 1. Prominent speakers, including Governor Whitman, aroused great interest in the new sheep industry for New York State. A sale was held at which farmers had an opportunity to secure foundation stock.

The Patriotic Farmers' Fund has arranged to finance farmers who wish to purchase sheep or swine for breeding purposes. Loans up to $300 will be made for investment in sheep and up to $100 for investment in swine. These loans are available through more than 300 New York State banks, and are made upon unsecured notes to any farmer having the approval of his local loan committee. The Farmers' Patriotic Fund is conducting an advertising campaign through the farm press and country papers so that every farmer may avail himself of this opportunity.

New York was once a great sheep State. In 1840 more than 5,000,000 sheep grazed upon her grassy hills. In 1917 the number had fallen to 587,000. Conditions, however, are now ripe for rebuilding the sheep industry in this State. There are few farms upon which a small flock would not prove profitable. And there is plenty of money available to finance the movement.

The number of hogs has likewise declined from 848,000 in 1890 to 486,000 in 1917, a decrease of almost 50 per cent. Yet, with modern methods, utilising alfalfa, rape and soy beans, New York State farmers can successfully grow hogs at a profit.

H. H. CHARLES.

New York, Dec. 29, 1917.

Teachers of Good Citizenship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my mail this morning I find the announcement of a course of lectures, entitled: "A Simple Course in Citizenship; An Aid to Women Voters," to be given under the auspices of the Educational Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Though I have left the party's ranks I still receive its literature.

To read the subjects of these lectures one would suppose that we are still enjoying the blessings of peace, for the war is nowhere mentioned. The conduct of the war, I conclude, is not the business of citizenship. However, I assume the women of New York wish to be loyal citizens. If this be so how comes it that among those who are to teach American citizenship to women is Morris Hillquit, the leader of the Bolsheviki in America, who, among other things obnoxious to patriotism, denounced the Liberty Loan? Do the suffragists believe for a moment that Morris Hillquit is capable of teaching them loyalty, or patriotism, or respect for the flag, or love of country? It must, indeed, make good reading for the Kaiser, that Hillquit is to teach the women of the State of New York how to become patriotic citizens of the United States and that Theodore Roosevelt is not to be heard.

ELIZABETH OGDEN WOOD.

New York, Dec. 29, 1917.

New Year's Wishes for the Railroads

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May the coming year bring forth a fuller understanding and appreciation on the part of the American people of the remarkable and enduring work done by the railroad Presidents of this country. May the Government in this crisis use a broad and just policy toward them, remembering this splendid service in the past and realising the urgent need of these skilled and trained minds for the difficult task of the future. Here's good health, long life, and our stanch support to a group of great men, our railroad Presidents.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1917.

From One of the Unreconciled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that Mrs. Norman Whitehouse is to be sent to Switzerland to conduct a peace propaganda. Splendid! By all means let us have the girlies out of the trenches by St. Valentine's Day. A world without peace may perhaps be endured, but not a world without laughter.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

New York, Dec. 30, 1917.

AT THE GATE.

The year is passing; in its wake I see
A thousand footprints on the beaten way;
A thousand shadowy forms that stay
To wave a word, a summons, back to me.
Lest memory fail before what is to be,
And as I face with them the coming year
I, too, look backward, smiling at a friend.
But not to grieve or shed a hopeless tear,
Fearful that here our happiness shall end.
Not mine to probe the coming mystery
Of future life—experience ungeussed—
But those I love—those whom my heart caressed—
Shall wait for me—for others I will wait.
And hand in hand we'll pass the new year's open gate!

LORANA SHELDON.

SEEK REFORMS IN RUMANIA.

Union of Rumanian Jews Here Aims at Emancipation.

The second annual convention of the American Union of Rumanian Jews, which met yesterday in the Park Avenue Hotel, heard hopeful predictions about the future of the Jews in Rumania. T. Tileston Wells, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Rumanian Relief Committee, who has lived a number of years in Rumania and is acquainted with members of the royal family and Government, said that Rumania as an ally of the United States in the world war assuredly would pay deference to the feelings of Americans with regard to the emancipation of the Jews.

Mr. Wells agreed to head a committee from the Union, which has for its purpose the obtaining of political and civil liberties for the Jews of Rumania, to confer with Dr. Angelescu, head of the Rumanian mission on its way to the United States, and lay the views of American Jews of Rumanian origin before him.

Dr. Pierre A. Siegelstein presided at the convention, which was attended by delegates from twenty-three States, as well as from Cuba and Canada. In his opening address Dr. Siegelstein referred to the enthusiasm with which the Jews of Rumania had fought for their country as a hopeful augury for recognition of their political rights by the Government in the future. Resolutions were passed pledging the most vigorous support of the war, and thanking President Wilson for his reception on Dec. 11 of a committee which placed before him a memorial as to the condition of the Jews in Rumania. It was voted to send copies of this memorial to every Cabinet officer and every member of Congress.

Other resolutions expressed approval of the Zionist movement, condemned the creation of new or continuance of existing separate committees for sending relief funds to the Jews in Rumania, recommending that all such distribution should be in the hands of the Joint Distribution Committee, which has already raised $170,000 for that purpose. It was also resolved that the organization request the unions of Rumanian Jews in England, France, Italy and Switzerland to petition their respective Governments to use their good offices with the Rumanian authorities for the alleviation of the condition of the Jews; and a committee was appointed to look into the possibility of an international congress of these organizations for the furtherance of their movement.

The cable dispatches published yesterday morning regarding the possible enforced abdication of King Ferdinand after the desertion of his country by Russia, and the intimation that a republic might be established under Bolshevist influence, aroused much interest among the delegates, but in the absence of more detailed information none of them was willing to comment.

PATRIOT TEST IN NEW YEAR.

Greeting to 2,000,000 Citizens Urges Willing Sacrifices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., retired, and William Mather Lewis of Philadelphia, as ranking officers of the National Committee on Patriotic Societies, which has headquarters in Washington, today sent to the heads of forty-two affiliated patriotic organizations, and through them to their membership of over 2,000,000 persons, a New Year's message, emphasizing the importance of every patriotic citizen combating German enemy activities in this country during the new year.

"The year upon which we are entering," says the message, "is full of responsibility for the patriotic citizen. A Happy New Year" can only be a reality to him who puts his country above every other interest, to him who is willing to suffer and make sacrifices in order that our nation may not be crushed beneath the mailed fist.

"We must squarely face the fact that before the end of the year we will be called on to give up much for the success of our cause. Not only luxuries of living, but everyday comforts and things which we have come to feel are necessities must be given up if our cause is to prevail. This present coal and sugar situation is but a foretaste of economies to come. He who grumbles over deprivations when the materials saved are helping our fighting forces will forever mark himself a slacker. He who is willing to give up everything to put down autocracy is a unit added to our fighting strength.

"The patriotic citizen will be called upon during the year to combat the enemy at home—the well-paid American army of the Kaiser which is spreading malicious lies and disquieting rumors over the country and which is burning storehouses and crippling industry. Strong men are needed to win victory against this force.

"The year 1918 is to give the acid test to those who love to call themselves patriotic. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' The war will be won by those who are 100 per cent. American."

PRESIDENT ON CHILD LABOR.

Wilson Gives Warning Against Injurious Burdens.

The following letter defining President Wilson's stand on the maintenance of labor standards during the war has just been received by the National Child Labor Committee:

> As the labor situation created by the war develops I am more interested than ever, if that were possible, in throwing all the safeguards possible around the labor of women and children in order that no intolerable or injurious burden may be placed upon them. I am, therefore, very glad, indeed, that the National Child Labor Committee is diligently continuing its labors and extending its vigilance in this important matter. By doing so it is contributing to efficiency and economy of production, as well as to the preservation of life and health.
>
> WOODROW WILSON.

Although President Wilson has indicated in a number of his speeches that he does not believe in the relaxation of laws protecting women and children, his letter to the National Child Labor Committee is his first direct utterance on the subject.

"We expect that President Wilson's letter will be one of the greatest factors in preventing further relaxation of child labor laws," said Owen R. Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Committee. "Last Spring, before the Administration had time to state its position on the question of labor standards a number of States authorized the suspension of their laws. Since then there has been constant pressure in other States on officials charged with the enforcement of labor laws to permit violations of the labor laws on the ground of war necessity. But the President's letter, and a similar one received by the National Child Labor Committee from Secretary of War Baker, shows clearly what the attitude of these officials and the public at large should be toward any proposals that would 'place intolerable or injurious burdens' upon the women and children."

NEW FINES FOR BELGIANS.

50,000 Marks for Hiding Wool, 20,000 for Keeping Tobacco.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Further details of the latest German requisitions of the necessities of life from the Belgians of the occupied districts are given in a statement issued tonight by the Belgian Official Information Service, which says, in part:

"On Oct. 12, a German edict ordered that a declaration should be made of 'all shoes, such as walking shoes, sport shoes, ball shoes, and slippers of all kinds.' Only wooden shoes were excluded. Two weeks later four out of five of these declared articles were to be delivered to the Germans. In the meantime wool was seized all around the country. The inhabitants had to give all kinds of wool, pure or mixed, including mattresses and cushions. They had to be replaced by bags of sea grass. According to two private letters from different sources, dated at Brussels, end of November, 1917, received just now at the Belgian Legation, only one change of clothing has been left to the Belgians by the German authorities.

"The kitchens did not escape the requisitions and rapacity of the Germans. The glory of Belgian housewives, the huge pans and kettles in red or yellow copper, always polished and kept in a brilliant state of cleanliness, had to go to Germany with the bright jars and jugs of milkmaids—a picturesque feature of Brussels streets. Nearly every conceivable brass, copper and bronze object which enters into the construction or furnishing of a house has been requisitioned."

WANTS $35,000,000 TO HOUSE WORKMEN

Shipping Board Appeals to Congress to Give Funds for 40,000 Dwellings.

TO PUSH MARINE BUILDING

Program Includes the Employment of Three Shifts—Night Work by Electric Light.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—To rush American merchant marine construction to its maximum the Government will build houses for the 50,000 or more workmen needed in various industries. The plans for the erection of at fewest 40,000 houses by the Government have been worked out, and as soon as Congress provides the money, homes for the ship workers will be constructed as rapidly as were the army cantonments.

Edward N. Hurley, President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and Chairman of the Shipping Board, today made public the general scope of his plans in a letter to Senator Fletcher, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, in which a request for an appropriation of $35,000,000 is sought for the erection of houses at shipyards.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation has $10,000,000 with which to build homes at the three Government fabrication plants at Newark, Philadelphia, and Bristol, and it is estimated that $35,000,000 will be needed to carry out the plans for homes at private yards. It is the intention of the Shipping Board to supervise the construction of these houses at the private yards, and to loan the money to the shipbuilding concerns at 4 per cent.

As soon as sufficient homes are erected work will be pushed at the maximum speed. Three shifts will be employed, and all the yards will be lighted by electricity and made so bright as to permit night work. Mr. Hurley said that the lighting of these yards was a part of the housing plans, and that in some cases electrical plants would be installed.

Mr. Hurley's letter to Senator Fletcher follows:

"One of the most perplexing problems of the war to the United States Shipping Board, the army, and the navy has been the lack of housing facilities for the enormously increased army of labor. The War Industries Board appointed a Committee on Housing, with Otto M. Eidlitz of New York as Chairman, to investigate and advise on this situation.

Investigated by Committee.

"This committee has investigated and advised on the immediate necessity of increasing housing facilities, but owing to the fact that this problem had not yet reached a critical stage at the time Congress adjourned at its last session, and that no request had been made to Congress for an appropriation to provide necessary houses, Mr. Eidlitz was unable to do more than suggest.

"The Shipping Board also had appointed an advisory committee which thoroughly investigated housing conditions at the shipyards and recommended some action toward relieving the situation, but all committees were more or less handicapped by no special financial provisions for taking care of this unlooked-for situation.

"In November I appointed J. Rogers Flannery to see what could be done to help the housing troubles at the shipyards. The demand for immediate action became so apparent that the situation was thoroughly investigated, that the Shipping Board decided to start construction at once at the most critical points. Hog Island will be the largest operation, and $10,000,000 has been set aside for the erection of thousands of houses to be erected in the vicinity of the Hog Island shipyard. Bristol, Penn., has also been assisted, and a large community site is being constructed.

"Sparrows Point, Md., has been in need of housing facilities, and the Shipping Board is helping the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Limited, to purchase about 400 five and

RELAX REQUESTS ON TROOPS' IDENTITY

New Regulations Permit Designation of Those Abroad, but Not the Number.

OTHER REQUESTS MODIFIED

Creel Issues Revised List to Go Into Effect Tomorrow—Compliance Voluntary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The ban on disclosing the identity of troops in the Pershing expeditionary force in Europe has been removed in new and revised regulations issued tonight by George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, to take the place of those made public on July 30, and become effective on Jan. 1. Cards containing them will be printed for distribution to all American newspapers, magazines, and others interested.

The eighteen requests which Mr. Creel asks the American press to observe after Jan. 1 are promulgated with the heading, "What the Government Asks of the Press." In making public the text and explaining the changes, he disclaims any "legal authority or moral right to bring any form of pressure on publications to enforce observance of those requests." He explains that the requests have been prepared as embracing what the military and naval experts think is the minimum that can be asked of the press.

"Their enforcement," says Mr. Creel, "is a matter for the press itself."

Comparisons show that the old "requests" have been greatly reduced and that as a result of experience in the last six months the Government seems willing to have some facts printed now that it did not care to have published in July. The original regulations asked that nothing be published which would tend to disclose the number or identity of troops in the forces abroad. This has now been narrowed to a request that nothing be printed disclosing the number of troops in these forces. According to this it would be permissible to say that the Rainbow Division was in France, or mention the identity of a regiment in that division; but it is asked that nothing be published stating the strength of units.

Other Requests Withdrawn.

Two others of the original requests also are withdrawn—that nothing be published tending to disclose the identity of American merchant ships and their crews defending themselves against submarines, and that no information be given relating to dry docks and repair and construction work.

Unofficially it is explained that these prohibitions are withdrawn largely because of the difficulty in having them universally observed, and in the belief that such information would be obtained by the enemy regardless of whether it appeared in the American newspapers. Other changes are made, and there are some additions, but most of them are of minor character.

The requests follow:

For the protection of our military and naval forces and of merchant shipping it is requested that secrecy be observed in all matters of:

1. Advance information of the routes and schedules of troop movements. (See Paragraph 5.)

2. Information tending to disclose the number of troops in the expeditionary forces abroad.

3. Information calculated to disclose location of the permanent base or bases abroad.

4. Information that would disclose the location of American units or the eventual position of the American forces at the front.

Movements of Troops.

5. Information tending to disclose an eventual or actual port of embarkation, or information of the movement of military forces toward seaports, or of the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be drawn of any intention to embark them for service abroad, and information of the assembling of troops or convoys, and information of the embarkation itself.

6. Information of the arrival at any European port of American war vessels, troops, or any portion of any expeditionary forces, combatant or noncombatant.

7. Information of the time of departure of merchant ships from American or European ports, or information of the ports from which they sailed, or information of their cargoes.

8. Information indicating the port of arrival of incoming ships from European ports or after their arrival indicating or hinting at the port at which the ship arrived.

9. Information as to convoys and as to the sighting of friendly or enemy ships, whether naval or merchant.

10. Information of the locality, number, or identity of vessels belonging to our own navy or to the navies of any country at war with Germany.

11. Information of the coast or antiaircraft defenses of the United States. Any information of their very existence, as well as the number, nature, or position of their guns, is dangerous.

12. Information of the laying of mines or mine fields or of any harbor defenses.

Aviation News Restrictions.

13. Information of the aircraft and appurtenances used at Government aviation schools for experimental tests under military authority, and information of contracts and production of air material, and information tending to disclose the numbers and organization of the air division, excepting when authorized by the Committee on Public Information.

14. Information of all Government devices and experiments in war material, excepting when authorized by the Committee on Public Information.

15. Information of secret notices issued to mariners or other confidential instructions issued by the navy or the Department of Commerce relating to lights, lightships, buoys, or other guides to navigation.

16. Information as to the number, size, character, or location of ships of the navy ordered laid down at any port of shipyard, or in actual process of construction, or information that they are launched or in commission.

17. Information of the train or boat schedules of traveling official missions in transit through the United States.

18. Information of the transportation of munitions or of war material.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs conveying the information specified above should not be published.

These requests go to the press without larger authority than the necessities of the warmaking branches. Their enforcement is a matter for the press itself. To the overwhelming proportion of newspapers, who have given unselfish, patriotic adherence to the voluntary agreement, the Government extends its gratitude and high appreciation.

More Revisions to Come.

With the regulations the committee issued this statement:

The Committee on Public Information makes public herewith a revision of the requests of July 30, with respect to the concealment of military information, for the guidance of correspondents and editors who have patriotically placed themselves under censorship of their own enforcement. Future revisions will follow in conformity with the changing military situation. None of these requests will be retained when it is established that the secrecies now considered essential for the successful conduct of military operations no longer serve a definite military purpose.

The committee is requested by the war-making branches of the Government to urge again upon the press the serious necessity for observing these requests. It is highly important that military information be kept out of print. It is a matter of little consequence how widely military information of the most important character is known within the borders of the United States. The purpose of these requests is to prevent such information for reaching the enemy. The printed page forms a safe and easy method of communication for the enemy agent. Whenever he can be forced to attempt the use of the telegraph, the cable, or any other medium for the transmission of news the risks of detection are immeasurably multiplied. But he can mail a newspaper or a magazine without leaving a trace.

The committee is without legal authority or moral right to bring any form of pressure on publications to enforce observance of these requests. These paragraphs embody what the military and naval experts of our country hold to be the minimum that can be asked, at this time, for the protection of our soldiers and sailors and the success of our military plans. For their observance the Government relies implicitly upon the loyalty and judgment of the individual writer and publisher.

For Public's Guidance.

In order that the American people may clearly understand why certain news does not appear in print it is urged that these requests be printed in full.

The attention of the press is called to the provision that these requests do not apply to news dispatches censored by military authority with the expeditionary forces or in those cases where the Government itself, in the form of official statements may find it necessary or expedient to make public information covered by these requests.

GEN. ANSON G. M'COOK DIES AT THE AGE OF 82

One of the Famous "Fighting McCooks," He Fought Through the Civil War.

General Anson G. McCook, one of the famous "Fighting McCooks" of Ohio, died yesterday at his home at 33 West Fifty-fourth Street. General McCook, who was in his eighty-third year, moved to New York from Ohio in 1873. He founded The Law Journal and was President of the New York Law Publishing Company up to the time of his death.

General McCook was born in Steubenville, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1835. His parents were Dr. John McCook of Cannonsburg, Penn., and Catherine Julia Sheldon of Hartford, Conn. He attended school at Lisbon, Ohio, until 1850, and then went to Pittsburgh, where he worked in a drug store. After two years he came back to Lisbon and taught school. When news of the gold strike in California reached Lisbon, General McCook went overland to the coast with a party, taking cattle across the plains. He lived in California and Nevada for five years, returning in 1859. He then started to read law in the office of his cousin, George B. McCook of Steubenville, who was a law partner of Edwin M. Stanton, later Secretary of War.

Anson McCook organized a company of infantry in Steubenville, and on the call for soldiers was the first man of his State to volunteer. He was commissioned Captain in the Second Ohio Volunteers on April 17, 1861. He rose successively through the grades of Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel of the same regiment. Upon its muster out he became Colonel of the 194th Ohio Volunteers. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers. He took part in the battles of Bull Run, Perryville, Stone River, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, and Atlanta. He was in the Shenandoah Valley campaign which resulted in Appomattox.

At the close of the war General McCook returned to Steubenville, where he was admitted to the bar and became Assessor of Internal Revenue. He moved to New York in 1873, and was admitted to practice in the courts of this State. He founded The Law Journal, and remained President of the New York Law Publishing Company until his death.

He was elected to Congress from the Eighth New York Congressional District in 1876, 1878, and 1880. He was Secretary of the Senate of the United States from 1884 to 1893. He was City Chamberlain of New York under Mayor Strong from 1895 to 1897. After the war General McCook became a Republican.

Genesee Society to Dine Gerard.

The Society of the Genesee will give a supper in honor of Ambassador James W. Gerard at the Hardware Club on Saturday, Jan. 19. Ambassador Gerard was formerly President of the society. Among the speakers will be Lieutenant Perigord of the French Army, Merton E. Lewis, Attorney General of the State; Job E. Hedges, and Senator James W. Wadsworth. Each guest will receive a copy of Ambassador Gerard's book, "My Four Years in Germany," as a souvenir.

WILL TRY TO REACH PEOPLE OF GERMANY

Mrs. Whitehouse's Work in Switzerland to be Directed Against Their War Lords.

SILENT AS TO HER PLANS

But Friends Understand She Has Accepted President's Commission—Fellow-Suffragists Pleased.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, who is going to Switzerland to do propaganda work for the United States Government is keeping for their ears what she has to tell the people of Europe. She refused yesterday to discuss the mission. Some of her friends said she had told them she had accepted the commission, and it was said by persons familiar with the propaganda plans of the American Government and those of the other allied Governments that Mrs. Whitehouse's big appeal would be made to the German people. It was pointed out that travel from Germany to Switzerland by German suffragists and Socialists was comparatively easy, and that Mrs. Whitehouse would be able to reach the German people in that way.

Mrs. Whitehouse has a peculiar equipment for making such an appeal. She spent January and February, 1914, with Ambassador and Mrs. James W. Gerard in Berlin. She spent most of that time interesting herself in suffrage work and studying social problems.

"While Mrs. Whitehouse was with us," said Judge Gerard last night, "she went out almost every day to attend meetings of suffragists and Socialists. I think she acquired a knowledge that will be most valuable to her on her present mission."

Judge Gerard said it would be feasible for Mrs. Whitehouse to make an appeal to German women by placing the case of America before those whom she could reach in Switzerland, who could in turn communicate with German women at home. He did not suppose that Mrs. Whitehouse's work would be limited to an appeal to women.

"I think the sending of Mrs. Whitehouse to Europe to tell America's case is a very wise step," he said. "For a long time I have been advocating more propaganda work by this Government. We have suffered from the lack of it; other nations have gained by the use of it. Mrs. Whitehouse has my best wishes for the greatest success of her mission."

Not an Entirely New Idea.

A man thoroughly familiar with conditions in Europe, who has made a recent study of conditions in the warring countries, told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that for some time other nations had been employing women in the extensive propaganda work in Switzerland, which country acts as a sort of clearing house.

"The sending of Mrs. Whitehouse is a good thing, I have no doubt," he said; "but it is not a new thing. For some time France and England have been doing large propaganda work in Switzerland and other neutral countries, presenting their case wherever it would reach receptive ears. Germany, too, has been doing great propaganda work in Switzerland, a hotbed of agents of all sorts from all the warring countries. Germany has been employing women too."

Mrs. Whitehouse speaks French fluently. Most of her speeches in Switzerland would be made in French. She speaks German, too, but not so well as French.

Suffragists were enthusiastic yesterday over the recognition of the cause of suffrage and the ability of women implied in the mission conferred upon Mrs. Whitehouse. They were sure that Mrs. Whitehouse would do as well as any man in the undertaking. They said that, while she would be missed in the suffrage work in State and nation, her going would make no change in their plans to obtain the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment. They said that the work she had mapped out in New York State, that of Americanization of immigrant women and training of women voters, would go on as she had planned it.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Suffrage Party, said Mrs. Whitehouse was a good citizen for the job of educating European people to the nature of America's rôle in the war.

"I know she'll make good," said Miss Hay. "She has the ability and the natural gifts to do the work, difficult as it may be. She has had wide experience in presenting ideas forcefully and in a way to get results."

It was suggested that the mission was a big undertaking for a woman.

"Why?" asked Miss Hay sharply. It was next suggested that the mission might be fraught with some danger to Mrs. Whitehouse.

"That isn't a factor at all," she said quickly. "A suffragist would never think of such a consideration."

Energy and Ability Conceded.

Mrs. Travis H. Whitney, wife of a Public Service Commissioner, and a Brooklyn suffrage leader in charge of the Congressional work for the City of New York, said that Mrs. Whitehouse would be greatly missed in the suffrage work, but that her going would make no change in the plans.

"I know she will do the work well," said Mrs. Whitney. "All of us who know her think the same way. She has great energy and much ability. When she directed the suffrage publicity campaign, before she became Chairman, Mrs. Whitehouse showed that she knew how to present the proposition she was advocating. She is a hard worker and a forceful speaker. She is well fitted for the work."

Anti-suffrage leaders in New York said they had no comment to make upon the appointment of Mrs. Whitehouse.

Efforts to get from Mrs. Whitehouse an idea of what she planned to do, how many workers she would take with her, when she would sail, and other details were unavailing, as she gracefully declined to be interviewed at all. She said she would do her talking when the time came, and she thought the time was not yet.

The question of a successor to Mrs. Whitehouse in the position of State suffrage leader promises interesting developments. Shortly after the suffrage victory on Nov. 6 last Mrs. Whitehouse said that she did not wish to be re-elected Chairman, but she changed her mind, and at the State Suffrage Convention in the last week of November she was re-elected Chairman. Before Mrs. Whitehouse changed her mind there were many suggestions as to her successor. Among the names mentioned were those of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. John Blair, and Mrs. F. Louis Slade. There are possibilities that an up-State woman might come forward as a candidate, or that the City Party might get control of the State organization, in which case it would not be surprising if Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the City Party, became Chairman of the State organization.

ALLIES FOR THE MENORAH.

Graduate Societies to Co-operate with Intercollegiate Body.

At a meeting of Menorah graduate societies under the auspices of the Menorah Alumni Association of New York City, in the Hunter College Auditorium yesterday afternoon, a resolution was passed stating it to be the sense of the meeting that a council of Menorah graduate societies, consisting of the President and an additional member of each of the six existing graduate associations, be organized to co-operate with the Intercollegiate Menorah Association. A committee consisting of M. L. Gittelson, H. Askowith, and M. Epstein was appointed to carry out the plan.

The personnel of the Board of Governors, agreed upon in the meeting of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association last Friday, will be elected at the closing session of the fifth annual convention of the association in Earl Hall, Columbia University, today.

Last night there was a concert of Jewish music in Washington Irving High School auditorium. Ernst Bloch, the composer, spoke on the "Jewish Mind in Music."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

DIETZ.—Dec. 23, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Dietz, a daughter.
GOLDSTEIN.—Dec. 29, Lying-in Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Goldstein, a son.
HERZOG.—Dec. 27, 41 Convent Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Herzog, a daughter.
HYAMS.—Dec. 26, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Hyams, a daughter.
SAVITT.—Dec. 25, 723 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Savitt, a son.
SIEGEL.—Dec. 29, Mulderig's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Siegel, a son.

Engaged.

HARRIS—LEETE.—Mr. and Mrs. Alvine E. Leete of Hackensack, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, E. Hazel, to George Randall Harris of Detroit, Mich.

BRACKMAN—HAAS.—Estella Z. Haas to Maurice Brackman.
COHEN—GROSSMAN.—Frances Grossman to Julius Cohen.
COHN—GOLDSTEIN.—Adeline Goldstein to Irving Cohn.
COHN—LEVIN.—Anna Levin to Milton Cohn.
CRANE—ATHING.—Betty Athing to Louis W. Crane.
FEIG—STAHL.—Pearl Stahl to Charles Feig.
FRANK—ALLEN.—Anna Allen to Alfred Frank.
GARNIER—MYERSON.—Natalie A. Myerson to R. Irving Garnier.
HEMMING—RANKEN.—Dorothy Ranken to Edwin A. Hemming.
NEWWITTER—NAGLE.—Maybelle Nagle to Edgar M. Newwitter.
NIXON—WILDMAN.—Ann N. Wildman to Elliott B. Nixon.
ROSENBLATT—BECK.—Amelia Beck to Jack Rosenblatt.
RUDMAN—SEGERMAN.—Belle R. Segerman to Harry A. Rudman.
SCHIFF—COHEN.—Martha Cohen to Julien N. Schiff.
SCHINDLER—HERING.—Lottie Hering to Jacob D. Schindler.
WRONKER—LEIGHT.—Lillian Leight to Dr. Simon L. Wronker.

Married.

AUSTER—GOLDEN.—On Dec. 30, 1917, at the Hebrew Tabernacle, by Rev. Dr. Edward Lissman, Marie Golden to Louis Auster.
IRVINE—WHITE.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, at Spartanburg, S. C., by the Rev. Walter I. Herbert, Aline Chester White of 344 West 72d St., daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden White, to Mr. William Giffin Irvine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Irvine.
OLTMAN — SWEET. — On Saturday, Dec. 29, 1917, by the Rev. Charles Lee Reynolds, Jessie Ellicott Sweet to Henry Herbert Oltman of New York.

DAVIS—AVERY.—Dec. 23, Ella Avery to Julius Davis.
KREIELSHEIMER — LAZARUS.—Dec. 29, Flora L. Lazarus to Sergeant Herbert Kreielsheimer.
SCHWARZ — THIELE.—Dec. 29, Pauline Thiele to Joseph Schwarz.

Died.

ANDERSEN. — In Rome, Italy, Dec. 12, Olivia Cushing Andersen, daughter of the late Robert M. and Olivia Dulany Cushing.
ANDERSON.—Frederick W., at the residence of his son, Arthur M. Anderson, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917. Funeral Friday.
ATTERBURY.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 28, 1917, Robert Bakewell Atterbury, beloved husband of Frances P. Kirby. Funeral service at his late residence, 339 West 85th St., New York City, on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment private.
BAER.—Michael Baer, suddenly, on Dec. 30, 1917, husband of Mary and father of Harry. Notice of funeral hereafter.
BARTLETT.—Passed on suddenly Dec. 30, 1917, at her residence, 101 West 75th St., Augusta C., widow of Loring Bartlett. Funeral private.
BAUM.—Philip, age 32, son of Anna and the late Jacob Baum, brother of Harry, Morris, and Minnie. Funeral from his late residence, 61 Hamilton Place, Tuesday at 10 A. M. Omit flowers.
BENSON.—At Quincy, Mass., on Dec. 28, Catherine M. Van Bergen, widow of Rodney Benson, in her 75th year. Funeral at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Haskins, 56 Goffe St., Quincy, Mass., Monday, Dec. 31, at 1 P. M. Interment private.
BLOSSOM.—At Montclair, N. J., Saturday evening, Dec. 29, 1917, Dr. Anne Mooers Blossom. Private funeral services will be held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel P. Lathrop, 126 Claremont Av., Montclair, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
BONNER.—On Dec. 30, David, beloved husband of Marie Adele Bonner, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William N. Beach, 829 Park Av., New York City. Funeral services at the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 308 West 122d St., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Hartford, Conn.
BUSCHMANN.—On Dec. 29, 1917, at the German Hospital, Charles H. Buschmann, aged 75 years, beloved husband of the late Hannah Buschmann, formerly of 75 West 94th St. Funeral services will be held at funeral parlors, 14 East 30th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, at 11 A. M.
CAMMERER.—On Dec. 29, Adelaide L. Cammerer. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 2:30 P. M. Conveyances will meet train leaving Liberty St. at 1 P. M.
CARSWELL.—Mary S. E., at her home, suddenly, on Dec. 27, of pneumonia, daughter of the late Sarah and Matthew William Carswell of Philadelphia. Funeral at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., Monday, Dec. 31, at 11 A. M.
COLEMAN.—At Riverside, Paces, Halifax County, Va., Dec. 29, 1917, Nathaniel R. Coleman, beloved husband of Anne Nelson Page and father of Mrs. Roger H. Williams of New York and Mrs. George MacLaren Brydon of Richmond, Va.
COMSTOCK.—On Dec. 29, 1917, Hannah H., daughter of the late Dr. David C. and Georgiana Kipp Comstock. Services at Chapel St. Luke's Hospital, 9:30 A. M. Tuesday. Interment Kensico Cemetery.
CONKLIN.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, 1917, Mary Ellis Conklin, widow of Joseph Conklin, in her 73d year. Funeral services at her late home, 676 Macon St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 8 P. M.
COX.—At her residence, 1219 Locust St., Philadelphia, on Saturday, Dec. 29, Mary Fullerton, widow of James S. Cox, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church on Tuesday morning, Jan. 1, at 11:30 o'clock. Interment private.
CULBERT.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 29, 1917, Sarah L. Culbert, daughter of the late Alexander J. and Eliza H. Culbert, at her home, 362 West 27th St., New York City. Funeral services at her late residence on Monday afternoon, Dec. 31, 1917, at 1:30 o'clock.
DAVIS.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, 1917, Annie, beloved wife of Simon and devoted mother of Henrietta, Leah, Celia, Abraham M., Meyer, and Ruth. Funeral Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, 11 A. M., from her late residence, 152 West 118th St. Kindly omit flowers.
DE MOTT.—At the residence of her parents, North Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 29, 1917, Harriet Thoma, beloved wife of J. E. De Mott. Funeral service at the North Hackensack Reformed Church on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock.
DEMPSEY.—Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Mary A. Dempsey (nee McInerney,) widow of the late Michael J. Dempsey. Funeral from her late residence, 503 West 148th St., Wednesday, Jan. 2, 10:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Katherine of Genoa, West 153d St., where a mass of requiem will be celebrated. Please omit flowers.
DURYEA.—At Madison, N. J., Dec. 29, 1917, Oscar Duryea, husband of Elizabeth M. Carter. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 11 Green Village Road, Madison, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 31, at 8 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn, at 10:30 A. M. Tuesday.
FIEGER.—Mark, suddenly, Dec. 30, 1917, beloved husband of Hulda Fieger, devoted father of Henry J., Joseph, Arthur, and Maurice, and brother of Aaron, Morris, Eva, and Esther. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 547 West 147th. Please omit flowers. California papers please copy.
FINCK.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, Louisa Finck, (nee Arras,) widow of the late August Finck, in her 61st year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 315 West 57th St., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 8 P. M. Interment private.
FREUND.—Albert, on Dec. 30, in his 63d year, beloved husband of Delia and dear father of Julius Freund and Frances Rosen. Funeral from his late residence, 42 West 120th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 2 P. M. Interment Bayside Cemetery.
GARDNER.—At Purdys, N. Y., Saturday morning, Dec. 29, 1917, William H. Gardner, for forty-three years the station agent at Purdys, N. Y. Funeral services from his late residence Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at the convenience of family. Cars will meet northbound trains arriving at Purdys at 12:55; southbound at 12:44.
GOULD.—On Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, at 3 P. M., Mrs. Hannah Seaman Gould, mother of Miss Ada Gould, at her home, 35 West 94th St. Interment private.
HAMPSON.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Dec. 30, Mary Taylor, wife of the late William Hampson, in her 87th year. Funeral from her late home, 130 Franklin St., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 2:30 o'clock.
HEWITT.—Sunday, Dec. 30, Edward Gurnee, at his home, 225 Quincy St., Brooklyn, son of Francis and Rachel Ann Hewitt, in his 82d year. Funeral services at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, corner Classon and Willoughby Avs., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 3 P. M. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., Jan. 2, 1918, at noon. Kindly omit flowers.
HUNTINGTON.—Suddenly, on Dec. 28, at the home of her sisters, 207 8th Av., Brooklyn, Clara M. Ludwig, wife of Alexander J. Huntington and daughter of the late Karl H. and Katherine Ludwig. Funeral private.
HYMAN.—On Dec. 30, in his 10th year, Robert, beloved son of Max and Hattie, (nee Kollisch.) Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 540 West 112th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 2 P. M.

Died.

ISRAEL.—Rosa, suddenly, Dec. 29, beloved wife of Moritz and dear mother of Albert, Edwin, and Carrie. Funeral services at the West End Synagogue, 160 West 82d St., Jan. 1, at 2 P. M.
KINNE.—Helen, after a short illness, Saturday, Dec. 29, at her home, 501 West 120th St. Services Tuesday, Jan. 1, 2 P. M., Cathedral of St. John the Divine, (St. James Chapel.) Providence, Boston, and Waterbury papers please copy.
KITTREDGE.—Charles H., at Meredith, N. H., Dec. 29, age 51 years. Services Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918.
KOLB.—Emma E. Services Tuesday, 10 A. M., CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway, 66th St.

LEVI.—On Dec. 29, in his 56th year, Max, beloved husband of Theresa, (nee Simon,) and devoted father of Kate and Albert Falk. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 1,881 Morris Av., Bronx, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10 A. M.
LUTHER.—Suddenly, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 28, Dr. John W. Luther of Palmerton, Penn. Funeral services 2:30 P. M., Dec. 31, at Palmerton, Penn.
LYNCH.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, 1917, Mrs. Fannie L., widow of Henry D. Lynch. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 1, 1918, at 8 o'clock from August Eickelberg's funeral parlors, 934 8th Av., near 55th St.
McCOOK.—Anson G., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at his residence, 33 West 54th St., after a brief illness, in the 83d year of his age. Services at the residence Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, at 3 P. M.
McCULLY.—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., Dec. 30, 1917, Harry G. McCully, in his 61st year. Solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, Orange, N. J., Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, at 10:15 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.
MACKIE.—At Newburgh, N. Y., Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Mary F., daughter of the late John F. and Juliette Woods Mackie. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, "The Inn," on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Cedarhill Cemetery.
MARSHALL.—At his home in Somers, Westchester County, New York, Dec. 29, William Dean Marshall. Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 11 o'clock.
MAXWELL.—On Dec. 28, 1917, at Somerville, N. J., William E. Maxwell, aged 39 years. Funeral from the home of his brother, John A. Maxwell, 45 West Hight St., Somerville, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M. Friends and relatives invited without further notice.
MORGAN.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, Herbert A., beloved husband of Abbie Pitou Morgan, at his residence, The Belnord, Broadway and 86th St. Funeral services private, at the convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.
MORRILL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 30, at Garden City, L. I., Mary A. Morrill, widow of the late Amos Morrill, in her 64th year. Funeral services at the St. James Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., New York City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 11 A. M. Boston papers please copy.
MOVIUS.—Edwin Hallam, Dec. 29, 1917. Funeral services at Buffalo, N. Y.
MUNSON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 29, 1917, William S. Munson, formerly of Cincinnati, in his 76th year. Funeral services at the Boardman Chapel, 18 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
OLIVER.—Florence De Sales, youngest daughter of Mrs. Francis V. S. Oliver, Sunday evening, Dec. 30, at her home, 3,252 Perry Av., Bronx. Funeral Wednesday, St. Brendan's Church, 207th St. and Perry Av.
PARDEE.—Dec. 28, of pneumonia, Dr. Ensign Bennett Pardee, beloved husband of Clara Burton Pardee, in his 65th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 74 West 48th St., Monday, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.
PATERSON.—At Albany, N. Y., Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, John S., only son of the late John and Orilla B. Paterson, in his 70th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 134 Lancaster St., Albany, on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.
ROBINSON.—On Dec. 28, Mary Gay Robinson, in her 82d year. Funeral from her late residence, Guilford, Conn., Jan. 1, 1 P. M.
ROBINSON.—At Albany, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Charles Mulford Robinson of Rochester, N. Y.
ROSENBERG.—Ethel, beloved wife of Samuel and mother of Robert M., Leah, Irwin G., Bernard B., Lee G., and Beatrice, Sunday, Dec. 30. Funeral from late residence, 111 West 112th. Omit flowers.
ROSENTHAL.—On Dec. 29, suddenly, Emilie, (nee Oppenheim,) beloved wife of the late Leopold Rosenthal. Funeral Tuesday, 10 A. M., from late residence, 141 West 101st St.
SCHALL.—Herman, on Dec. 31, after a severe illness, in his 80th year, at his residence, 219 West 81st St., New York. Funeral service private. Kindly omit flowers.
SIEVERS.—Will Brent, aged 14, beloved son of Georgia and N. B. Sievers. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,133 67th St., Brooklyn, on Jan. 1, 2 P. M.
SIMS.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 30, 1917, Martha E. Sims, daughter of the late Thomas Edward Sims of Virginia. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 11 A. M. Interment Hollywood, Va. Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.
SNOW.—Mrs. Nancy H., on Saturday, Dec. 29, mother of Dr. William Benham Snow. Funeral service at her late residence, 2,020 Broadway, Monday at 1 P. M., private.
SOPER.—On Dec. 29, Frank H. Soper, husband of Mary Cropsey Soper and son of Louise and the late John W. Soper. Funeral services at his late residence, 69 Kensington Av., Jersey City, Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 2:30 P. M.
SORBY. — Suddenly, Dec. 29, 1917, Hugh Sorby. Funeral from 406 West 34th St., Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 11 A. M., thence to the Holy Cross Church, 42d St., 8th and 9th Avs.
STONE.—On Dec. 28, 1917, Mary A. Johnston, beloved wife of the late Robert Stone. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,236 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, at 8 P. M. sharp. Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, at 3 P. M. Interment Cemetery of the Evergreens.
TOWER.—Anna Maria, widow of Lawrence Phelps Tower, at her residence, 51 East 78th St., in the 70th year of her age. Funeral at Church of the Incarnation, Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 4 P. M. Interment at Waterville, N. Y.
TURK.—Dec. 29, Edwin Samuel Turk, aged 59 years. Funeral from his late residence, 512 West 21st St. Services First Baptist Church, 79th St. and Broadway, Wednesday afternoon, 1 o'clock.
VAN CLEVE.—John S., husband of Florence Van Cleve, suddenly, on Dec. 28, 1917. Funeral Monday, 2 P. M., at 936 6th Av., New York City.
WERLE.—At Rutherford, N. J., Dec. 29, 1917, August Werle, aged 60 years. Funeral from his late residence, 45 Hawthorne St., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Erie Railroad Station, Jersey City, at 1:15 P. M.
WHITE.—At her residence, 365 West 23d St., on Dec. 29, Mary White, daughter of the late Charles and Jane McEvers White. Funeral service at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th St. and 6th Av., on Monday, Dec. 31, at 1:30 P. M.

BORTHWICK.—Jennie, 21 Sutton Place, Dec. 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BUB.—Annie C., 2,800 Pond Place, Bronx, Dec. 29. Funeral private.
CARRIGAN.—James, 458 11th Av., Dec. 28. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
COLE.—John L., 2,698 8th Av., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
CUREDALE.—David G., 614 Beach Terrace, Bronx, Dec. 29.
DALY.—Elizabeth, 732 East 226th St., Dec. 28. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
DUGANNE.—Charles E., 1,123 Clay Av., Bronx, Dec. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.
GERRITY.—John, 427 West 54th St., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HIRSCH.—Eva, 260 West 121st St., Dec. 28.
HOGAN.—William, Dec. 29. Funeral 275 9th Av.
JENNINGS.—Agnes B., 204 West 80th St., Dec. 29. Funeral service today.
KOHRMANN.—Andrew, 1,177 Stebbins Av., Bronx, Dec. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
McNULTY.—Francis J., 1,467 3d Av., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
MADIGAN.—John, 158 West 20th St., Dec. 29.
MAIER.—Louis, 320 East 123d St., Dec. 29, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
MEEHAN.—Mary A., 607 Wales Av., Bronx, Dec. 29. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
MORAN.—Margaret, 2,608 8th Av., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
O'SHEA.—Julia, 2,094 Amsterdam Av., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
POWERS.—John T., Dec. 28. Funeral, 36th St. and 2d Av.
ROTH.—Max, 758 Kelly St., Bronx, Dec. 28.
REILLY.—Mary, 1,680 2d Av., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
WARD.—Thomas M., 170 Vermilye Av., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
WAWNE.—Richard, 844 Columbus Av., Dec. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
WOLF.—Anna, 527 6th St., Dec. 28, aged 63. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BENNETT.—George, 719 Carroll St., Dec. 29, aged 49.
FEELEY.—Thomas J., 208 Park Av., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
GILMORE.—Kathleen C., 1,866 62d St., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Died.

GRACIE. — Williams, St. Peter's Hospital, Dec. 29, aged 49. Funeral today, 3 P. M.
HAAS.—Rose, 447 Evergreen Av., Dec. 28. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
HATTON.—Elizabeth D., 328 3d St., Dec. 29.
HOGAN.—Thomas J., Marion Apartments, Dec. 28, aged 67. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
HUNTERBERG.—Henry N., 17 St. John's Place, Dec. 29, aged 52.
MARSHALL.—William C., 441 6th St., Dec. 29, aged 69. Funeral service today.
RICHARDSON.—Catherine A., 333 East 9th St., Dec. 28, aged 85. Funeral today.
RONNOW.—Wilhelmina, 315 69th St., Dec. 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
THOMPSON.—Elizabeth, 272 Hawthorne St., Dec. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
TRIPPENSEE.—Julius, 1,130 Jefferson Av., Dec. 28. Funeral today.

Hoboken.

HESSE.—Herman F. A., 1,248 Garden St., Dec. 28, aged 72. Funeral today.
SCHULTZ.—Carl, 1,001 Willow Av., Dec. 29, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

CORLIES.—Bertha T., Richmond Hill, Dec. 29. Funeral private.
DEEGAN.—Katherine, Long Island City, Dec. 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
HODES.—Emil A., 384 Steinway Av., Astoria, Dec. 29, aged 52.

In Memoriam.

BALL.—Francis J.; mass St. Michael's Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.
CUSKLEY.—Terance; mass Corpus Christi Church Jan. 5, 9 A. M.
EGAN.—John J., in memory of; died Jan. 4, 1915.
HILL-QUINN. — Katherine, in memory of; died Dec. 31, 1910.
JACKSON.—Eliza, in memory of; died Jan. 2, 1917.
KELLY.—William; mass St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 9:30 A. M.
LOUGHLIN.—Mary W.; mass St. Brendan's Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.
MULLEN.—Eleanor; mass St. Mary Star of the Sea Church, Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 9 A. M.
MULLIGAN.—Catherine, in memory of; died Jan. 4, 1917.
SCHLEISNER.—Bertha, anniversary prayer, the Rev. Lissman's Tabernacle Jan. 4, 8 P. M.
SILKENS. — Ellen; mass St. Bernard's Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.
SILVERMANN.—William, in memory of; died Dec 31, 1916.
SILVERSTEIN.—Levy; unveiling monument Mount Carmel Cemetery Jan. 6, 2 P. M.
SMITH.—Hannah; unveiling monument Mount Hope Cemetery Jan. 6, 3 P. M.
SMITH. — Stephen J.; mass St. Gregory's Church, Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 9 A. M.
SWAIN.—Frederick O., in memory of; died Jan. 1, 1913.

David Bonner Dead.

David Bonner of Stamford, Conn., associated many years ago with his brother, the late Robert Bonner, publisher of the old New York Ledger, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William N. Beach, 829 Park Avenue, in his eighty-first year.

Mr. Bonner, with his brother, was formerly the owner of many fast trotting horses, and was considered an expert on the breeding of horses.

John J. Patterson.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—John J. Patterson, 69 years old, for half a century an employe in the State Insurance Department and since 1867 the department Actuary, died suddenly at his home here today. Mr. Patterson was preparing to go to church this morning when he suddenly collapsed and died before medical aid could be summoned. On Wednesday night employes of the State Insurance Department gave Mr. Patterson a reception on the occasion of his rounding out fifty years in the State service.

Charles Mulford Robinson.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Charles Mulford Robinson, City Planning Expert, died suddenly today in Albany of pneumonia. Mr. Robinson held the first professorship of civic design in this country at the University of Illinois and had made city plans and been consulted in making plans for Denver, Omaha, Colorado Springs, Los Angeles, Columbus, Detroit, and Honolulu.

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Business concerns selling furniture, electrical devices, tapestries, antiques, sanitary fixtures, engineering appliances and others requiring particularly good display rooms in particularly good surroundings will find that the space still available in the Berkeley Building is admirably suited for their purposes.

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Professor Helen Kinne.

Miss Helen Kinne, Professor of Household Arts in Teachers College, Columbia University, died on Saturday at her home, 501 West 120th Street, after a short illness, in her fifty-seventh year. Professor Kinne was graduated from Teachers College in 1890. Shortly afterward she was appointed an instructor in Domestic Science, and in 1897 was made Professor of Household Arts.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. HADDEN, formerly a prominent builder and contractor in the upper section of Brooklyn, and for the last fourteen years sexton of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, died suddenly on Friday at his home, 529 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Manhattan on Aug. 7, 1851.

GEORGE BENNETT, a professor of agriculture and for many years employed by the Greenwood Cemetery Corporation as supervising gardener, died on Saturday at his home, 719 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. He was 49 years old.

THOMAS J. HOGAN, an employe of the Brooklyn Edison Company and active in Democratic politics, died on Saturday at his home, the Marion Apartments, Seventy-fourth Street and Seventeenth Avenue, Bath Beach, aged 66 years.

ALBERT J. WICKENS, a broom manufacturer of Manhattan, died on Saturday at his home, 1,907 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. AIME M. BLOSSOM, a practicing physician in North Adams and Nantucket, Mass., died on Saturday in Montclair, N. J.

OLIVER W. BADGLEY, a traveling salesman for Francis H. Leggett & Co. of this city, died suddenly at his home in Hackettstown, N. J., on Saturday. He was 65 years old.

HARRY G. McCULLY, who was New Jersey Superintendent for the former New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, died suddenly yesterday while attending services in the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, Orange, N. J. He was 61 years of age.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JONES, 75 years old, former cashier of the New York Savings Bank, died suddenly from apoplexy early yesterday in the Brick Church Station of the Lackawanna Railroad, East Orange.

Dr. ISADORE JUSE died on Friday at his home, 372 Manhattan Avenue, in his sixty-ninth year.

HERMAN OESTRICHER, a retired manufacturer of infants' wear, died on Friday at his home in East Orange, N. J. He was 82 years old.

Mrs. ELIZABETH KOLB, wife of John D. Kolb of the firm of Reed & Barton, jewelers and silversmiths, died on Saturday at her home in Bloomfield, N. J., in her thirty-seventh year.

GEORGE CASTLE, once a partner of the late Charles E. Kohl, and one of the most widely known theatrical men in the country, died Saturday night at Miami, Fla. Mr. Castle was born 67 years ago in Syracuse, N. Y. He was a pioneer in vaudeville circles, and was also widely known for his interest in trotting horses.

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Mid-Week Pictorial of New York Times for Jan. 3 will contain eight pages of maps, (six separate maps,) showing all the fighting fronts, also 16 pages of what is worth while illustrating in the war zones: 10 cents a copy: all news stands.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Saving the Money That Slipped Through Their Fingers

How an Investment of $2.00 Grew to $7,000 in Seven Years Without Speculation

By ARTHUR H. PATTERSON

MR. AND Mrs. B. live in Connecticut. He is a clerk in the office of a manufacturing plant. They have been married ten years, and for the first three years of their married life they not only failed to save but actually went in debt over $400. They now have two children, own a comfortable cottage home which is appraised at $3,500 and is clear and free. They have savings-bank accounts of $1,800 and $1,700 invested in 7% preferred securities. And every dollar of this money has been saved from salary during the past seven years, an average of $1,000 per year.

I am going to tell you their story, or rather let Mr. B. tell it as he related it to me. If you are facing the crisis in your affairs which the B.'s faced in those early days of married life, it may help you to meet it and come off victorious.

Listen to what Mr. B. says:

I am now 37 years of age; married and the Daddy of two children. When I was married I had exactly $750 on hand in cash, inherited from my father's estate. Up to that time I never saved a nickel, and if this money hadn't come as a windfall we could not have been married. I held a good position and was earning $2,000 a year. That was in 1907. For the next three years Jane and I just let things run along, living comfortably on my salary. The $750 which I inherited went for furniture and home needs and we did manage to buy—on the spur of early married ambition, perhaps—$300 more of furniture, which we paid for out of my salary. But all the rest of it went for clothing, rent, food, amusement, books, cigars, etc. We spent it as it came and it was always a race between our cash and our bills to see which would be on top at the end of the month. Usually the cash lost. But the bills didn't press or worry me. I ran accounts with tradesmen who knew me and knew I was good for it. But gradually the bills distanced the cash and at the end of three years I was in a hole just $400; and then the situation grew serious, because we had a baby, and in order to pay the emergency bills of the occasion I had to let my other creditors wait and they became restless.

Jane and I had tried time and time again to live within my salary and save a few dollars, but it wasn't any use. We lacked the backbone somehow and didn't have the necessary system to help us see it through. One day I came across a remark made by James Hill, the railroad builder, and it set me thinking. It burned itself into my brain. It was this:

"If you want to know whether you are going to be a success or failure in life, you can easily find out. The test is simple and infallible. Are you able to save money? If not, drop out. You will fail as sure as you live. You may not think so, but you will. The seed of success is not in you."

I went home and that evening Jane and I had a long heart-to-heart talk. We sat up until one o'clock, studying, planning, debating, wondering how we could change our shiftless, easy-going habits so that we could feel that we were going to be classified with the successful ones and not the failures.

We made up our minds that from that night on not a penny would be spent for other than bare necessities until every debt had been paid. We resolved to live on half my salary, reasoning that if other people whom we knew could live respectably on $1,000, there was no reason why we shouldn't. Then Jane said: "We ought to keep a cash account and put down just where the money goes. We can't go by guesswork any longer. We've been living that way for three years. We'll begin now to keep a record of our money."

What Jane said brought to my mind an advertisement which I had seen only a few days before, about an Expense Book for family accounts. So I got the magazine and found the ad. It told about the Economy Expense Book for personal and household accounting. The description told me that it was exactly the thing we needed and before going to bed I wrote a letter ordering a copy. In a few days it came, and Jane and I had an interesting session studying it and entering the Cash and Expenditure Items which we had been keeping tab of since the midnight resolution.

That book taught us something about the science of home economics. We learned, for instance, that in a properly arranged budget a man earning the salary I did could save, without stinting, at least 30% of his salary. But we were beating that figure. We had raised the ante to 50%, and that without suffering for a single need. Of course, we had cut out the theatre, the cigars, the expensive lunches and we'd begun to get acquainted with some of our discarded clothes all over again. And I learned that rent consumed in the balanced budget 17½% (which was about our cost); food was 25% and we cut it to 21%; clothes 17% we chopped to 5% that first year and it never rose over 10% the first four years.

We started on the new system in April, 1907. The following April when we balanced the books for the first year we found this result: Every single bill paid and $653 in the savings bank! Glorious! We were out of the woods and for the first time in my entire business career I had visions of success on which I could actually stand without breaking through into the quicksands of despair. We celebrated that night in good style with a dinner and the theatre, and that's become part of the program ever since—the annual dinner of the board of directors, Jane calls it.

The rest is easy. We were on the right track, and once started nothing could turn us back.

We stuck right to the original program for three years, living on half my salary and saving the other half. Then I got a raise of $250, and that made it quite a bit easier. A year ago I got another raise, bringing my salary up to $2,500, where it now stands.

I've never had the least trouble, since starting on the first page of my first copy of Woolson's Economy Expense Book, in living within my income and saving money. That book brought us, not only independence, but it changed me from a worried, half-baked existence into a self-respecting, successful man. I am in a position, as the result of our joint efforts, where I need look to no man for favors; and further than that, my success has brought us into a circle of friends, both business and social, who value us because we are looked upon in our town as "worth while" and "the sort who are getting ahead."

Woolson's Economy Expense Book is designed to keep track of the income and expenses of the average family in a systematic manner. Each book is made to contain the records of four consecutive years.

No knowledge of bookkeeping or accounting is necessary to properly keep a Woolson Book. The lifetime experience of an expert accountant is in the book. He devised it for his own household and planned it so his wife could keep it.

Two minutes daily is sufficient to keep it written up to date. At the end of each week and month and year you not only know where every penny went, but you will have an analysis and comparative table of all the various expenditures, showing just what it went for. Every detail of money management is provided for by a simple, easy-system that a 12-year-old child could handle.

This book has proved truly a godsend to thousands because it has taught them a sure way to manage their finances. With it you know every minute just where you are money-wise. It automatically shows every penny of income and outgo; just how much for groceries, dress, rent, medicine, amusement, car-fare, etc.—and all this instantly and plainly. It is not complicated or tiresome. In fact, once you have started keeping a Woolson Book you will find it fascinating as a game and a miser for saving money.

The publishers are desirous while the interest of the American public is fastened on the problem of high-cost-of-living, to distribute several hundred thousand copies of the new greatly improved edition and are doing it in this way:

Merely write to them and ask that a copy be sent you without cost for a five days' examination. If at the end of the time you decide to keep it, you send $2.00 in payment, or if you wish to return it, you can do so without further obligation. Send no cash. Merely fill in the coupon, supply business reference, mail, and the book will be sent you immediately.

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RIVALRY BREWING FOR PRESIDENCY OF LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION

THREE RIVALS SEEK TENNIS LEADERSHIP

Myrick May Be Opposed by Torrey and Hoskins at Annual Meeting.

PROXIES BEING SOUGHT

Balance of Power May Be in the West, Whose Delegates Defeated Amateur Rule.

Apparently a stormy session is in store when the United States National Lawn Tennis Association meets at the Waldorf-Astoria in February. In the early reckoning it was generally agreed that Julian S. Myrick would succeed Major George T. Adee as President of the association, but it now develops that two other candidates are in the field, Edwin F. Torrey of Clinton, N. Y., now Secretary of the U. S. N. L. T. A., and Albert H. Hoskins of Philadelphia, Vice President of the tennis association in 1916.

It transpired during the last week that both Mr. Torrey and Mr. Hoskins had been endeavoring to obtain proxies for the annual meeting, each with the view of his own election, but, it is understood, from well-informed authorities, that an agreement has been reached between the two whereby the one who sees that he will be defeated will throw his votes to the other, thereby making a combination to defeat Mr. Myrick.

There is no intimation as yet as to which of the candidates will be favored by the Nominating Committee, but this may bear little with the two which are left out in the cold. They will run on independent tickets, and it is not altogether certain that the Nominating Committee's choice will have as much weight in the annual meeting as in the past. The politics of the sport are said to be riding rampant, and it is intimated in some quarters that Fred C. Jennings, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, is inclined to a choice of Hoskins. These two men have been at odds for some time, but their differences in the Philadelphia organization are said to have been patched up, and that Jennings will advocate the candidacy of Hoskins in the regular nominations.

Myrick Acting President.

The knowledge of the political aspect which overhangs the annual meeting has come as a surprise to the New York followers of the game who confidently believed that there would be little or no opposition to the candidacy of Mr. Myrick. The latter has been the acting head of the tennis association since the virtual retirement of Major Adee, who received a commission at Plattsburg. His qualifications to succeed to the head of the organization are so many that there is a pronounced hope in the East that he will be elected to guide the sport through the troubled times that will ensue because of the war.

Probably no man connected with the game in recent years has done so much for the sport as has Mr. Myrick. His moves have always been progressive. Sometimes they have been antagonistic to the established ideas, but their worth has always been proved in actual practice, according to the best informed tennis men.

Probably his most notable achievement was the bringing of the national championships from the stilted surroundings of Newport to the grounds at Forest Hills. He fought against tradition and sentiment in bringing this about, but by that one step he made the national singles more than a society event. He made the tournament a national figure in the field of sport and raised the plan to such a standard that thousands saw the annual contests whereas before the number of spectators had been counted in hundreds. He was instrumental also in securing the Davis Cup matches for New York, and the event which he managed at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills was one of the best conducted tennis events in the history of the sport in this country.

Mr. Myrick has for several years been President of the West Side Tennis Club and was close in the councils of the U. S. N. L. T. A. during the Presidency of both Robert D. Wrenn and Major Adee. He was a counselor to both of these men, and in the opinion of most of the Eastern tennis enthusiasts is the one best fitted to succeed to the Presidency of the tennis association. They point with pride to his conduct of the office since the retirement of Major Adee. The restoration of tennis championships came primarily as a result of Mr. Myrick's initiative, and he has counseled a sane return to sport that the organization throughout the country might be kept in a prosperous condition.

Amateur Rule Defeated.

The only defeat which Mr. Myrick has suffered was in relation to the amateur rule which was voted down at the annual meeting a year ago. He was the virtual sponsor for the rule, although it came from the Executive Committee. As a constructive piece of legislation it was, in many of its aspects, highly commendable, and with a slight change of wording would undoubtedly have been acceptable to the entire country. In that it was thought to discriminate against a certain group of players, who had entered the sporting goods business, it was opposed and beaten by the West. Had the rule been put forth without retroactive features, it is the opinion of many that it would have passed.

While it is agreed between East and West that there shall be no discussion of the amateur question during the course of the war, this subject may be injected indirectly into the annual meeting. There is little word from the West to indicate how it will line up its forces in the Presidential race, but if there is still a rankling because of the amateur rule suggested by Mr. Myrick, the West may turn its votes to one of the other two candidates. This, in the opinion of Eastern men hereabouts, however, would be opening a dead question, with no other thought than one of revenge.

It is pointed out that this is a poor time for the tennis association to begin playing the game of politics. The conditions demand a man at the head of the association who will be able to guide the game with a firm hand and good judgment, and it is maintained that as Mr. Myrick is best qualified for office he should be elected in spite of any petty jealousies and animosities which may exist.

Since the dénouement came as to the candidacy of Mr. Hoskins and Mr. Torrey, an effort has been made by some of those interested to sound the opinion of the country, and the result, while far from conclusive, seems to portend the election of Mr. Myrick.

It is known that several letters have passed between some of the tennis men and these may have their effect in insuring the nomination of Mr. Myrick as the regular choice of the association. Mr. Myrick has determined that this is no time for playing politics, and it is understood that he will make no effort to obtain proxies or votes in anticipation of a close fight for the Presidency of the association. If the association wants him he is ready to serve.

Basket Ball League Probable.

Fred S. Niles of the Morningside A. C. and the local A. A. U. Registration Committee and Benjamin Levy of the Glencoe A. C. are behind a movement to form an amateur basket ball league among the clubs of the Harlem section of the city. This was made known yesterday afternoon following an informal meeting of the originators of the plan. Another meeting will be held at the Glencoe A. C. the latter part of this week, for the purpose of organizing and adopting rules and a playing schedule.

NINE GUNNERS BRAVE COLD.

One Collapses at Traps of New Rochelle Yacht Club.

Only nine enthusiasts braved the cold weather to take part in the regular trapshooting fixture at the New Rochelle Yacht Club's traps on Harrison Island yesterday. Ten gunners started in the competition, but S. W. Fullerton collapsed from the cold in the first event. He was revived, however, and was able to go to his home. It was the first accident of its kind that has occurred since the New Rochelle Y. C. started its shoots, nine years ago.

The laurels went to Z. Rogers, who won the December Cup with four legs, the take home trophy and an individual prize of a silver watch fob for the best handicap scores of the month at 25 birds. In this event he won three legs. Another cup was offered for the shooter with the greatest number of points for the month's competition and this went to R. Green, with 26 points. The best shooting of the day was furnished in the take home trophy competition in which W. B. Ogden, A. P. Bennett, R. Green, and F. F. Ham, Jr., returned straight strings of 25 birds.

The summaries:

Name.	T.H.	Dec. Cup.	Acc.* Cup.	Score and Handicap.
F. M. Wilson	4 25	2 25	1 24	87, 17—100
W. B. Ogden	0 25	1 23	0 23	91, 14—100
A. P. Bennett	0 25	2 24	1 21	88, 10— 98
S. S. Jones	6 25	6 22	6 25	81, 26—100
C. L. McLeod	6 24	5 25	6 25	78, 25—100
R. Green	0 25	1 23	0 24	94, 8—100
F. F. Ham, Jr.	3 25	1 23	1 24	90, 18—100
Z. Rogers	4 25	1 25	1 24	92, 18—100
A. J. Gerrard	..	4 25	3 23	....

WINNERS.

Ten-Bird Event, Scratch—Won by R. Green with a straight string.

Fifteen-Bird Event, Scratch—Won by A. J. Gerrard with a straight string.

Take Home Trophy—Won by Z. Rogers.

December Cup—Won by Z. Rogers with four legs.

Accumulation Cup—Leg won by S. S. Jones.

High Scratch Gun—R. Green.

ICE YACHT PARTY SPILLED.

Wind Lifts Craft in Air and Dumps Occupants Out.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 30.—Despite the zero weather several ice yachts and the more enthusiastic devotees of the sport were out on the partly snow-covered North Shrewsbury today. While sailing in a gale this afternoon off the Independent Clubhouse I. T. Straus's Silver Heels, one of the South River Club challengers, was damaged by the breaking of the cockpit. The craft was blown in the air and came down with such force on the hard ice that the cockpit was split. Ralph Sickels, who was at the tiller, and will sail her in the championship races, said he would have the damage repaired in time for the events.

In the boat at the time were Miss Constance Trimpi of South Orange, Miss Isabelle Mulvey of Newark, and Charles T. Henry of New York, who is stationed at Bay Shore in the Naval Aviation Corps. Mr. Henry, who was enjoying his first ice boat ride, said it was some thrilling sport. None of the occupants was injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Fisher and H. C. Page of Newark, Howard Allsopp of South Orange, and R. G. McDermott of East Orange were out in Mr. Page's O U, and were covered with snow as the yacht plowed through the snowdrifts.

TRACK STARS ARE RATED.

F. W. Rubien Selects Three All-America Teams.

Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, has announced his All-America track and field selections for 1917 in Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac. There are also selections in intercollegiate and interscholastic track and field athletics. In the A. A. U. selections New York athletes play a major part, ten local men having been chosen for All-America honors. The Millrose A. A. athletes are accorded three places on the team, with Mike Devaney for the half-mile, Charlie Pores for five miles, and Villar Kyronen for ten miles. William Kennedy of the Morningside A. C. is selected as the Marathon leader; William Plant, Long Island A. C., as the best of the walkers; William Taylor, Irish-American A. C., in high jumping; Pat McDonald, with the shot; Matt McGrath, with the 56-pound weight; Pat Ryan, with the hammer, and George Bronder, at javelin throwing.

Leaders in thirty events are selected. To the Chicago A. A. goes the prestige of having nine athletes chosen for honors. Eddie Fall, the Oberlin College athlete, is selected for the mile, and Joie Ray of the Illinois A. C. for the two-mile run.

On the intercollegiate team Fall again is chosen in the one-mile event, and in the two-mile event John W. Overton of Yale is the choice. Clinton Larsen of Brigham Young University is selected for the running high jump on both teams, while Arlie Mucks of the Chicago A. A. and University of Wisconsin is the selection in the shotput.

The selections follow:

All-America Athletic Team.—Sixty-yard dash, J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; 100-yard dash, Andy E. Ward, Chicago A. A.; 220-yard dash, M. M. Kirksey, Olympic Club, San Francisco; 300-yard run, Andrew B. Kelly, Holy Cross College; 440-yard run, F. J. Shea, Pittsburgh A. A.; 600-yard run, Earl Eby, Chicago A. A.; 880-yard run, Mike A. Devaney, Millrose A. A., New York; 1,000-yard run, John W. Overton, Yale University; one mile run, E. H. Fall, Oberlin College; two-mile run, Joie Ray, Illinois A. C.; five-mile run, Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., New York; ten-mile run, Villar Kyronen, Millrose A. A., New York; cross-country, James Henigan, Dorchester (Mass.) Club; Marathon, William J. Kennedy, Morningside A. C., New York; 70-yard hurdles, E. J. Thompson, Dartmouth College; 120-yard hurdles, Robert Simpson, University of Missouri; 220-yard hurdles, F. F. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; 440-yard hurdles, Floyd Smart, Chicago A. A.; walking, William Plant, Long Island A. C., New York; standing broad jump, J. C. Hoskins, Chicago A. A.; running broad jump, Joe Irish, Chicago A. A.; standing high jump, W. H. Taylor, Irish-American A. C., New York; running high jump, Clinton Larsen, Brigham Young University; running hop, step, and jump, D. F. Ahearn, Illinois A. C.; pole vault, Ed. Knourek, Illinois A. C.; putting the 16-pound shot, P. J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., New York; throwing the 56-pound weight, M. J. McGrath, New York A. C.; throwing the discus, A. W. Mucks, Chicago A. A.; throwing the 16-pound hammer, P. J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York; throwing the javelin, George A. Bronder, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.; all-around, H. Goelitz, Chicago A. A.

All-American College Team.—100-yard dash, J. V. Scholz, University of Missouri; 220-yard dash, C. Hoyt, Grinnell College; 440-yard run, F. J. Shea, University of Pittsburgh; 880-yard run, Earl Eby, University of Pennsylvania; one-mile run, E. H. Fall, Oberlin College; two-mile run, John W. Overton, Yale University; cross-country, I. Dresser, Cornell University; 120-yard hurdles, Robert Simpson, University of Missouri; 220-yard run, E. Strehle, Pomona College, California; 440-yard hurdles, Floyd Smart, Northwestern University; running high jump, Clinton Larsen, Brigham Young University; running broad jump, S. Butler, Dubuque College; running hop, step, and jump, W. Overbee, University of Illinois; pole vault, W. I. Newstetter, University of Pennsylvania; putting the 16-pound shot, A. W. Mucks, University of Wisconsin; throwing the 16-pound hammer, B. Bennett, University of Illinois; throwing the discus, M. R. Husted, University of Illinois; throwing the javelin, (free style,) C. Higgins, University of Chicago; throwing the javelin, (regulation style,) R. Nourse, Princeton University; throwing the 56-pound weight, H. White, Syracuse University; pentathlon, Howard Berry, University of Pennsylvania.

All-America Interscholastic Team.—100-yard dash, A. Lever, Mercersburg (Penn.) Academy; 220-yard dash, W. B. Hayes, St. Benedict's Prep, Boston; 440-yard run, C. E. Bushnell, Hill School, Pottstown, Penn.; 880-yard run, Joseph J. Tully, St. Benedict's Prep, Boston; one-mile run, A. Woodruff, Central H. S., Newark, N. J.; two-mile run, Joseph Nulty, St. Benedict's Prep, Newark, N. J.; cross-country, Allen Swede, Mercersburg Academy; 120-yard hurdles, W. E. Massey, Jr., Hill School; 220-yard hurdles, D. Rogers, Lake Forest (Ill.) Academy; running high jump, C. Sweet, Lawrenceville Academy; running broad jump, W. Dowding, Bowen H. S., Chicago; pole vault, T. P. Gardner, Hill School; putting the 12-pound shot, A. Wilson, Radnor H. S., Philadelphia; throwing the 12-pound hammer, J. Angell, Mercersburg Academy; throwing the discus, R. Wilkinson, Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; throwing the javelin, F. Wilcoxen, Oak Park H. S., Chicago.

CUBS WANT HERZOG; MAY GIVE KILDUFF

Weeghman Ready to Trade Young Star to Obtain Captain of Giants.

President Weeghman of the Chicago Cubs has sent a hurry call for his manager, Fred Mitchell, to seek his advice about parting with Pete Kilduff. The repeated offers of money to the Giants for Charley Herzog have all been spurned, and Manager McGraw's last word to Weeghman is that he will not consider a cash offer for his Captain and second baseman, but will let him go if Kilduff figures in the deal and comes back to the New York Club.

Weeghman's latest plan is to get Herzog, even at the sacrifice of losing Kilduff, to play second base, while he plans to play Larry Doyle, the former Captain of the Giants, at first base. Doyle has slowed up a bit, and Mitchell figures that Laughing Larry would fill the bill at first base now that the Cubs have lost all claim on Vic Saier. The experience at first will not be new to Doyle, as he has covered the initial bag on more than one occasion in an emergency while a member of the Giants. Fred Merkle is to be used as an outfielder.

In his persistent attitude of paying out large sums of money to build up a strong club for next season Weeghman is taking a big gamble, and it is a question whether the optimists of the game in New York, Chicago, and Boston are showing as much wisdom as the pessimists of Philadelphia and St. Louis. Weeghman and Frazee are gambling that the war will be over before the end of the baseball season next Summer. Connie Mack and William F. Baker are figuring that the war will not be over and that a poor season or two is in sight before conditions are readjusted.

The optimism of Charley Comiskey owner of the world's champion White Sox, is so strong that he beleives that the baseball club owners will see the season through next Summer even at the loss of a large amount of money. Comiskey is the first of the major league club owners to take the same view of professional baseball that many of the colleges are taking about their intercollegiate sports. He believes that the game should be continued regardless of the mercenary end of the game.

"It was never so important as at the present time," says Comiskey, "for everybody to keep their heads and quit rocking the boat. I am not banking on the financial end of the game, but I want to see the season an artistic success. It will be possible to play the game even if every ball player of draft age was taken. We could go out and get plenty of ball players under and over the draft age, and, if worst comes to worst, we could develop new material. I am positive that the fans would not kick about the lineups of the clubs under such unusual conditions."

Secretary Harry Sparrow of the Yankees and Secretary Walter Hapgood of the Braves are now in the South arranging for the tour of these two clubs at the end of the training season. If any sort of railroad accommodations can be made, the two teams will visit nearly every army cantonment in the South and play exhibition games for the soldiers. Stops will also be made at cities between the camps and the route will be different from the one taken by the clubs last season.

Billy Murray, formerly manager of the Phillies and later baseball scout for the Pirates, is likely to be the successor of Jack Barry as manager of the Boston Red Sox. Murray is now connected with Frazee's club in the capacity of scout and general adviser and it is not unlikely that Frazee will make further use of Murray's baseball shrewdness and appoint him manager next season. Frazee announced here Saturday that he would make no announcement about his new manager until next Spring.

If the St. Louis Browns lose any more players it will be in a position to give the Athletics a hard fight for last place in the American League race next season. The club has already sent Shotton and Lavan to Washington and will let Pratt go to the Yankees just as soon as the legal trouble between the player and Phil Ball is adjusted. The latest blow to Fielder Jones's club is the announcement that Carl Wellman one of his best pitchers will not play next season. Wellman recently underwent an operation and his physicians advise him that it would be dangerous for him to try to pitch next season. On top of this is the announcement that Eddie Plank would retire from the game as he does not care to spend another year in such a hot Summer resort as St. Louis.

MORRISON GLENCOE LEADER

Former Coach Elected President of Athletic Club.

William Morrison, a former coach of the club's track team, yesterday was elected President of the Glencoe A. C. at the organization's twelfth annual meeting. He succeeds Charles Wendt, who is now at Camp Upton. Forty-two of the club's members are with the army or navy, and a resolution was adopted commending the athletes for their patriotism. It was decided to cancel the dues of the enlisted athletes until after the war.

Benjamin Levy was chosen First Vice President and Fred C. Teschner, Jr., Second Vice President. Other officers selected were: Secretary, Edward Farrell; Treasurer, Gustave Leuschner; Track Captain, Aubrey Meyerheim, and Chairman of the Board of Governors, Thomas Mulvaney.

Reulbach Retires from Baseball.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Pitcher Ed Reulbach of the Boston National baseball team has received his unconditional release. It is understood that Reulbach has a position with a manufacturing firm and does not plan to play baseball next season.

This is the day comedians pull their annual wheeze about our closing up tight for the rest of the year!

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COCHRAN MAY PLAY HOPPE.

Negotiations Opened for Championship Balkline Match.

Negotiations are under way for a balkline billiard match between William F. Hoppe, the champion in every division of the game, and the youthful Chicago expert, Welker Cochran. Interest in professional balkline billiards has been stagnated for the better part of two years because of the unquestioned supremacy of Hoppe. Now, however, it is considered that a foe worthy of a championship test against him has been found in Cochran, whose showing in recent matches has been much above par.

Cochran has averaged well up toward 60 at times and seldom has he fallen below 25. Brilliant cue work has been at all times evident, and a billiard enthusiast has announced that he is willing to back Cochran for $1,000 in a match against Hoppe.

Hoppe demands a bonus of $1,500 for a match, and this is considered almost prohibitive, but it is believed that he will not exact such harsh terms if the matter is pressed. However, should Hoppe persist, it is certain that the Brunswick Balke Collender Company, donor of the championship trophies in the past, will put another balkline emblem in competition, and in such a case Hoppe would be forced to defend his championship. This would necessitate a tournament, probably held in this city, as that is the only means by which another championship trophy can be put in play. In the event of a tournament other players who are likely to compete are Ora Morningstar and Koji Yamada. The latter is now in San Francisco.

Hoppe is at present in the West. Early in the Fall he made a tour of the South, but it is reported that it was not a productive trip. For the present it is said here that his plans are indefinite, that he has no schedule of exhibition events prepared which would interfere with his playing Cochran.

The last tournament play by Hoppe was in the handicap event in this city two years ago. He went through that without experiencing a really hard match. Cochran was a contestant then but he was not nearly so proficient a player as now. It was the tour of the country with Cassignol which really rounded out Cochran's play. It gave him an intimate knowledge of the close play for which the Frenchman was famous, and in the estimation of one billiardist improved the play of the Chicago boy more than 100 per cent.

Cochran is now a more formidable billiardist than was Hoppe when he went to France and brought back to this country the 18.2 championship by defeating Vignaux.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at the Plankinton Arcade, Milwaukee, Ralph Greenleaf, of Monmouth, Ill., will endeavor to wrest the pocket billiard championship from Frank Taberski of Schenectady. If he succeeds, Taberski will be eliminated from the championship circle for a period of at least six months. If he fails, Taberski will acquire personal ownership of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company Trophy, the championship will lapse, and a tournament will be arranged to take place in February or March.

Taberski won the trophy from John Layton at Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 7, 8, and 9, 1916, since which time he has withstood attacks by Greenleaf, Edward I. Ralph, James Maturo, Louis Kreuter, (twice,) Benjamin Allen, Lawrence Stoutenburgh, and Joseph Concannon. Greenleaf is only 18 years of age. When he was beaten by Taberski, the latter's worrying tactics were largely responsible for the result. In exhibition games Greenleaf has been defeated only three times in a year.

MORAN AND FULTON TO BOX.

Heavyweight Contenders to Meet in Long Bout at New Orleans.

Ike Dorgan, manager of Frank Moran, the Pittsburgh heavyweight, announced last night that he had signed articles for a bout between the blond Pittsburgh boxer and Fred Fulton of Rochester, Minn. The men will meet in a twenty-round contest at Dominich Tortorich's Tulane A. C., New Orleans, on Jan. 28. Moran is at present engaged as boxing instructor at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., and he will do most of his preparatory work for the Fulton bout at the Southern camp for soldiers.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS NEAR IDEAL SYSTEM

War Conditions Reform Activities and Bring About Sport for Sport's Sake.

After years of agitation the National Collegiate Athletic Association this year finds intercollegiate athletics being conducted nearer to their ideals than ever before. Sport for sport's sake, with the elimination of mercenary influences, has been their slogan. The unsettled conditions brought about by the war has made it possible for the majority of the colleges to put this theory into practice.

It is possible under the present condition to do away with many of the objectionable features which have been creeping into college games for many years. It was the unanimous opinion of the delegates assembled here last week that when readjustment comes after the war there will be no return to the commercialized systems, which college officials have been trying to eliminate for years.

Reports from various sections of the country showed that the football games last Fall did not draw the crowds of former seasons, but that in spite of the dropping off in gate receipts the colleges played out their schedules, and will do the same thing next year. Many of the smaller colleges sustained losses, and there was a general sentiment among the college delegates that next season the admission fees will be reduced to encourage the patronage of the public.

The smaller colleges, which formerly held places on the schedules of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, suffered the greatest losses, as the games, especially at Cambridge and New Haven, were large money makers, and the smaller colleges usually received substantial guarantees for these games. It is now a question whether Harvard, Yale, and Princeton will resume their athletics on the large commercial scale of former times, when they are resumed at these institutions. As these three colleges are the only ones which have dropped intercollegiate competition for military training, the national collegiate body hopes that when they resume sports after the war their attitude will be strongly influenced by the example which has been set by the majority of the colleges throughout the country.

Such men as Dean Briggs of Harvard, Professor Robert N. Corwin of Yale, and Dean McClenahan of Princeton, are strongly in sympathy with the efforts of the national collegiate body; but the athletic systems at these three colleges had grown to such great proportions that it would have been a difficult matter to bring about any readjustment if this radical change brought about by war conditions had not presented itself. It is certain, however, that the organization will have a strong influence on the action of these universities during the reconstruction period.

The report of the Rocky Mountain Conference, which was read at the meeting of the association last week, revealed a condition in intercollegiate relations which President Palmer E. Pierce suggested would be a good thing for other colleges to follow. In the Rocky Mountain Conference, if a college fails to live up to the eligibility conditions of the conference, all of the colleges refuse to give its teams a place on the conference schedules. This game of freeze-out has worked much good in that section of the country and the colleges there have little difficulty about eligibility problems.

By next Spring many of the minor sports which have been taken up by the colleges in the past will be dropped for other sports which aim exclusively toward military training. Bayonet fighting and boxing will be taken up by the colleges this Winter at those institutions which have not already adopted it. Dr. Raycroft, Physical Director at Princeton, explained at some length to the college delegates the advantages of these two exercises. The manipulation of the arms and legs in boxing and bayonet fighting are the same, and he showed motion pictures to carry out his statement that bayonet fighting was exactly the same as boxing, with a rifle in the hands of the participants.

The question of the place for next year's convention was discussed and many of the Western delegates favor St. Louis for 1918, but it is believed that the majority of the delegates are in favor of again holding the convention in this city. It is also likely that the Executive Committee will hold a midsummer meeting in Washington, as they did last year, if the conditions now prevalent in intercollegiate sports should undergo any decided change.

POULTRY SHOW FINDS FAVOR

Fanciers Show Keen Interest in Awards at Garden.

Dark, mysterious hints on Saturday night had led to the expectation that the police would swoop down on Madison Square Garden yesterday and prevent the public being admitted to the Poultry Show under the statute that prohibits amusements on Sunday for which admission is charged. There was no raid, however, but on the contrary the crowd came early and continued coming in a steady stream, until at night the box office receipts were larger than on any previous day of the show, and are likely to stand so until New Year's Day, when a banner attendance is expected to close the event.

It was Long Island Day and there were many visitors from that district, in which numerous poultry farms are conducted on a large scale. The Long Islanders were particularly interested in the ducks and geese, and in the latter division the Maple Farm of Hempstead, L. I., was a large winner with Toulouse geese. Long Island also provided the only exhibitor of slate colored turkeys in Samuel Willets of Roslyn, who is prominent in horse show circles. In size and plumage they compared favorably with the common or garden bronze variety that was better represented as to numbers.

Many special cups were awarded for best displays of the different breeds of pigeons. George H. Erbe of Philadelphia received the silver cup for the best short-faced tumbler and the prize for the best long-faced tumbler went to J. F. Doremus of Cranford, N. Y. E. B. Ulrich of Reading, Pa., won the trophy for the best exhibit of African and English owls, and other special awards went to Loeffler & Strauff of Baltimore for turbits; to A. E. Robst of Closter, N. J., for blue helmets, and to John Kern of the Bronx for black helmets.

E. B. Thompson of Amenia, N. Y., continued his successes with barred Plymouth rocks, which began with the first show in 1888. In white Plymouth rocks the blue ribbon for the best cock bird was won by an entry from Stark, Wis., and the blues for the best hen, cockerel, and pullet were taken by C. J. Fisk, the banker, who enters in the name of Wilbertha Farm. Bird Brothers of Meyerdale, Penn., won all four classes for partridge Plymouth rocks. Daniel S. Riker, a member of the Rumson Country Club, showed the best buff Plymouth rock hen, while James H. Vincent of Hazleton, Penn., won with both cock and pullet. The best cockerel came from Abilene, Kan., and was shown by C. R. Baker.

Among other notable winners in poultry classes were F. R. Williams of Naugatuck, Conn., and T. A. Havemeyer of New York, in white Wyandottes; W. F. C. Almy of Tiverton Four Corners, R. I., and Owen Farms of Vineyard Haven, Mass., in Rhode Island Reds; Balch & Brown of Manchester, Conn., and Harvey C. Wood of Bound Brook, N. J., in light Brahmas; Newton Adams of Utica, N. Y., and H. O. Havemeyer of Mahwah, N. J., in dark Brahmas, and in single comb white Leghorns, D. W. Young of Monroe, N. Y., another exhibitor who has been the leader in his specialty since the first Garden Poultry Show.

Swimming Carnival Tonight.

A feature card is scheduled tonight at the Winter Pool, Brighton Beach. Claire Galligan, the national champion, will start on scratch in a 100-yard handicap contest, in which the best girl swimmers in the metropolitan district will oppose her with liberal handicaps. Charlotte Boyle will give a plunge exhibition. Henry Ellonsky, a long-distance swimmer, will give his swimming specialty bound in a straightjacket, his feet tied with chains.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that ACTIESELSKABET CHRISTIANSAND, owner of the bark Stifinder, her tackle, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury arising out of the collision between the Steamship Selje and the Bark Stifinder on or about the 24th day of May, 1917, or out of any other matter or thing occurring on the voyage on which the Stifinder was then engaged. Appraised value of vessel and freight $322,585.46, with interest from June 2, 1917. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 11, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and file their answers to the petition herein or be defaulted.

Dated, New York, December 10, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner.

TO MRS. H. C. WILSON, MRS. H. C. ELLIOTT, Mrs. C. D. Carter, Mrs. I. H. Yerkes, George Nicholas, G. T. Goldthwait, L. Fanle: You and each of you are hereby notified that the time for the payment of our lien upon the property hereinafter described having expired, after due notice thereof had been given you, we will cause such property, to wit, furs, clothing, and general merchandise stored with the Moth Ins. & Storage Company, Seventh Avenue and 52d Street, New York City, by you or in your name, (or in which you may have an interest,) to be sold at public auction, according to the statute in such case made and provided, at the Auction Rooms of Kaliski & Gabay, 88 University Place, New York City, on Thursday and Friday, January 3d and 4th, 1918, at 11 A. M., and if the sale thereof is not completed on said dates the same will be continued at the same place on the following day thereafter, beginning at 11 A. M., until the sale is completed.
THE MOTH INSURANCE AND STORAGE COMPANY.
New York, December 24th, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that JAMES BROOKS, owner of the steam tug WESLEY A. GOVE, filed his petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on March 22nd, 1917. Value of vessel and freight as per order of Court $4,725.00. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before E. Bright Wilson, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 141 Broadway, New York City, on or before March 18th, 1918, or be defaulted.

Dated New York, December 14th, 1917.
[Seal.] THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the Shamrock Towing Co., owner of the Steamtug "Robert J. McGuirl," has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on the 23rd day of March, 1917. Value of vessel and freight Twenty-five hundred ($2500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 349, U. S. Court and Post-Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of March, 1918, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM L. SWEET, Jr., Complainant, against ALL PACKAGE GROCERY STORES COMPANY, Defendant.—Consolidated cause.—No. E. 14-389.

Now, on this 10th day of December, 1917, came H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL and HERBERT A. EMERSON, as Receivers of the defendant, All Package Grocery Stores Company, in the above-entitled suit, and present their petition verified the 5th and 7th days of December, 1917, praying that the Court make an order in respect to the filing of proofs or statements of claim by those claiming to be creditors and/or otherwise against the defendant, All Package Grocery Stores Company;

Whereupon, on reading and filing said petition together with the consents of all parties appearing in the above-entitled suit, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, it is, on motion of GILBERT & GILBERT, solicitors for said Receivers,

ORDERED (1) That any and all creditors of or claimants against the All Package Grocery Stores Company who claim that the All Package Grocery Stores Company is indebted to them, or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whosoever assert any claim against it are hereby required to assert their claims on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, and on or before said date present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against the All Package Grocery Stores Company, and its estate, with H. Snowden Marshall and Herbert A. Emerson, as Receivers of the All Package Grocery Stores Company, at the office of their solicitors, Gilbert & Gilbert, Esqs., No. 43 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

(2) That no creditor of or claimant against the All Package Grocery Stores Company who claims the All Package Grocery Stores Company is indebted to him or that he possesses a cause of action against it, and no person whoever who asserts any claim against it who fails to file a statement of proof of claim on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of the All Package Grocery Stores Company in the hands of the said Receivers or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

(3) That the said Receivers be and they hereby are authorized and directed to give notice of this order by publication three times each week, for a period of three weeks, in The New York Times, The Brooklyn Eagle and The Chicago Tribune. And it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be mailed with all convenient dispatch by the said Receivers to each and every person appearing upon the books of the All Package Grocery Stores Company as a creditor thereof, or claimant against it, at the claimant's or creditor's address, as shown upon the said books. AUGUSTUS N. HAND, U. S. D. J.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District.—In the matter of the application of the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, acting for and on behalf of the City of New York by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto relative to acquiring a permanent and perpetual underground right easement and right of way and also a temporary easement in, under and through a portion of certain premises included within the block bounded by the southerly side of East 135th Street, the easterly side of Park Avenue, the Harlem River and the westerly side of Mott Haven Canal, Borough of the Bronx, City and State of New York, required for the purposes of the construction, maintenance and operation of a portion of the rapid transit railroad commonly spoken of as the Lexington Avenue Route.

Notice is hereby given that the report of Charles L. Hoffman, Charles J. Leslie, and Benno Lewinson, Commissioners of Appraisal, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 20th day of October, 1917, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 19th day of December, 1917.

Notice is further given that said report will be presented for confirmation at a Special Term of the Supreme Court appointed to be held in and for the County of Bronx at the County Court House in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1917, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated, December 14, 1917.
LAMAR HARDY, Corporation Counsel, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Market's View of an Important Decision

There were issues on the New York Stock Exchange which made a net gain of 20 points last week; there were a large number of them that gained about half that amount. The big advances were scored, moreover, by the railroad shares, for which there has been discernible almost no investment demand for several months past. The figures themselves almost adequately express the vast change in the railroad financial situation worked by President Wilson's revolutionary plan for protecting the transportation industry as a necessary aid to carrying on the war. Disregarding all proposed complicated schemes for bringing about greater efficiency in the operation of the carriers, with a corresponding decrease in the congestion of traffic, he cut the Gordian knot by the adoption of the simple expedient of placing one of his Cabinet officers at the head of the entire steam transportation facilities of the country and by assuming, as a reciprocal obligation of the Government for the advantages thereby to be gained, responsibility for the payment to creditors and owners of the properties taken over of net operating income equivalent to that earned by the roads in three fairly representative years. There remain a great many details to be worked out by the Director General and Congress, but they are all minor considerations, which should neither delay putting into smooth operation of the new scheme, nor nullify its advantages to both the nation and the carriers. Regardless of the possibilities for achieving the desired results without such a radical overturn, the basis of settlement has been everywhere accepted as fair to both sides.

The President was actuated primarily not by his realization of the losses that have been put upon the railroads by the inelasticity of their rates but by the duty devolving upon him to speed the preparations for war. The greater gains will accrue to the country if difficulties associated with the operation of the roads under private control disappear under the new order of centralized power. At the same time, the decision to put the carriers back in respect to net income where they were before the effects of higher costs became so marked accomplished at once the restoration of hundreds of millions of dollars to the value of railway securities. The markets had been discounting the probable future of present-day tendencies while writing off losses already actually sustained, and the removal of the menace of the future proved to be the outstanding fact in the public's estimate of the change involved. Month after month earnings statements have shown constantly expanding gross revenues with a paradoxical exhibit of decreasing profits. Expressed in dollars, the carriers were receiving the same rates under which they had made a satisfactory profit in previous years, but expressed in the terms of goods purchased their compensation has undergone a tremendous shrinkage. There is the single item of fuel, for instance, which statisticians have figured will cost the American railroads at least $100,000,000 more this year than the same quantity would have brought in previous periods. The new scale of prices prevailing in the steel and equipment markets are familiar to most people. As for wages, which consume nearly half of every dollar of gross revenues, they not only have been advanced by a tremendous total, but plain intimations had been given that they were to be forced still higher by concerted action by the several brotherhoods. The railroad business had ceased to be profitable on a large percentage of the country's mileage. With the nation calling for additional facilities the companies were hard pressed properly to maintain those that they had, and the matter of supplementing them by new purchases was out of the question for all but the richer systems. The situation had become almost intolerable if the solvency of the railroads was to be maintained. The President went to the heart of the problem when he decided to guarantee the payment of net operating income equal to the average earned in the three years ended June 30, 1917.

The public is likely to be disappointed if it looks for an immediate and apparent improvement in the work of the carriers under the new scheme, but great benefits should result as the old artificial restrictions against the movement of traffic over the lines of least resistance are done away with. The Director General has almost unlimited power to make over some 250,000 miles of steam railroads to produce the freest possible movement of trains. At the same time he is surrounded and supported by operating experts familiar with the technical questions, which Mr. McAdoo cannot be expected to consider. Given a free hand to route tonnage as though all of the lines were owned by a single system, to cancel passenger trains on one road in order to free that company's rails for freight; to utilize parallel and hitherto competing roads for the movement of railroad trains into one direction and empty cars in the other, if that should promise better results, there seems to be room for a remarkable speeding up of transportation. At the same time the Government can exercise the right to discriminate between tonnage arising out of the conduct of war and that associated with nonessential industries, if it becomes necessary. The deficiency in rolling stock can be partly met at once by the shifting of cars and locomotives to the points where they are most urgently needed, and authorization for additional rolling stock is expected to be obtained from Congress. On the whole the experiment has so much to commend it that its advantages far outweigh the numerous objections that suggest themselves to those who would have had all arrangements worked out before any change in control was effected.

The stock market naturally was much less interested in the physical side of the new arrangement than in its bearing on the position of railroad securities. The guarantee of the earnings as proposed to Congress will take care of fixed charges and most of the existing dividends. Furthermore, the Director General has promised that the Government will provide means for meeting obligations maturing while the roads are operated by the War Department. Railway stocks, particularly those of roads whose dividends, and perhaps even fixed charges, were threatened by the shrinkage in their net income, made the greatest overnight gains following the President's announcement that have ever been seen on the Stock Exchange. Bonds have likewise been reappraised to adjust their values to the new conditions. To some extent the advance in securities which made such rapid strides in the latter half of the week may also have been helped by the submission to Russia of incomplete peace terms by Count Czernin. The omission in the Central Powers' program at once precludes serious consideration of the offer by the Allies, but the significance of the manner in which the Central Powers have chosen to deal with Russia has aroused anew the hope that the German Empire is near the breaking point.

SWEET POTATOES BARRED.

Houston Also Embargoes Yams from Cuba and Porto Rico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Shipments of sweet potatoes and yams from Hawaii and Porto Rico and importations of the same vegetables from all foreign countries are prohibited after Jan. 1, 1918, by quarantine orders just signed by Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture. Hearings held in Washington in regard to the advisability of forbidding such importations resulted in a decision that injurious insects, not now prevalent in the United States, infested sweet potatoes and yams in Hawaii, Porto Rico and a number of foreign countries.

The sweet potato weevil and the sweet potato scarabee have been found to exist in Hawaii and Porto Rico. The sweet potato weevil has been found in Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, British Guiana, India, China, Cochin China, the Friendly Islands, Sumatra, Formosa, the Philippine Islands, Australia, Madagascar, and Liberia. The sweet potato scarabee has been found in the Barbados, Antigua, Nevis, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Jamaica, Brazil, New Zealand and Guam.

In the quarantine notice for foreign countries provision is made "that the entry for immediate export or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond of sweet potatoes and yams may be permitted in accordance with the regulations governing such entry for immediate export, or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, Oct. 20, 1917."

The total importations of sweet potatoes and yams from 1912 to 1916, inclusive, was 40,278 bushels. Of these importations 62.8 per cent. came from Cuba.

PUSHES ARMY INSURANCE.

McAdoo Speeds Up Campaign—$60,000,000 a Day Coming In.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—"A speeding up of the insurance campaign at all military and naval units is arousing America's fighting forces to the vital necessity of prompt action," Secretary McAdoo announced today.

"For persons who joined the colors before Oct. 13, 1917," said the announcement, "the last day for applying for the Government insurance is Feb. 12, 1918, and intensive efforts are being made by commanding officers to line up all their men for the full Government protection before that date.

"Up to the close of business Thursday night, Dec. 27, applications from 310,975 persons for $2,683,582,000 of insurance had been received by the Military and Naval Division of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The average amount applied for per man is $8,630. This average has been increasing steadily since the act went into effect on Oct. 6. Applications continue to come in at a rate of approximately $60,000,000 a day."

Officers at all camps are impressing upon their men that the automatic insurance given by the Government until Feb. 12, 1918, is merely partial protection. It represents only slightly more than $4,000 of insurance, and is payable only to a wife, child, or widowed mother, whereas the insurance that is bought can go as high as $10,000, and is payable to a wife, child, grandchild, parent, brother, or sister. The automatic insurance, moreover, ceases on Feb. 12, 1918. For their own protection and for the protection of their dependents, therefore, all the men in the service are being urged to buy their own insurance, to buy the full $10,000, and to buy it now.

New Branch of Guaranty Trust.

The new branch office of the Guaranty Trust Company on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, will be formally opened to the public on Jan. 2, with a reception and tour of inspection of the new building, which includes safe-deposit vaults.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 29, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,532,128	183,677,824
Same period a year ago	3,246,373	232,842,807

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	65.57	59.23	90.46	57.43
Same period a year ago.	89.89	87.06	102.01	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADAMS EXPRESS	75	75	75	+ 3
1,500	Advance Rumely	13⅛	10½	13⅛	+ 3⅛
1,000	Advance Rumely pf.	26⅜	23⅞	26⅛	+ 3⅜
150	Ajax Rubber	47	47	47	+ 1⅛
9,400	Alaska Gold Mines	2	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
23,700	Alaska Juneau	3	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅜
5,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18⅜	16½	18⅜	+ 2¼
100	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	72	72	72	+ 4
800	Am. Agricul. Chem.	77	76	76⅛	+ ⅛
7,700	Am. Beet Sugar	68⅜	64½	68	+ 2
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	78½	78½	78½	— 4½
30,100	Am. Can	37½	35⅛	36⅜	+ 2⅛
200	Am. Can pf.	88	88	88	+ ⅞
12,814	Am. Car & Fdy.	70	62⅜	69⅛	+ 6⅛
300	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	102	101	101	..
2,600	Am. Cotton Oil	26½	22	26¼	+ 3⅜
1,330	Am. Hide & Leather	12	11	12	+ ¾
1,400	Am. Hide & L. pf.	49⅛	46⅛	49½	+ 2⅜
200	Am. Ice	10	9½	10	+ ½
200	Am. Ice pf.	38	38	38	..
4,800	Am. International	55⅜	52¼	55½	+ 3
17,800	Am. Linseed	26½	24⅛	26⅛	+ 1⅛
3,400	Am. Linseed pf.	67½	65½	65⅜	— ½
21,700	Am. Locomotive	55⅛	48⅜	54¼	+ 5¼
865	Am. Locomotive pf.	95	93	94	..
200	Am. Malting	9	9	9	..
200	Am. Malting 1st pf.	52	52	52	+ 1¾
37,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	76⅛	69⅜	75½	+ 6
700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	101⅜	100¼	101¼	+ 1¼
400	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	92	91⅛	92	+ 1⅛
50	Am. Snuff	83	83	83	..
4,000	Am. Steel Foundries	60	54½	59⅜	+ 5⅛
2,000	Am. Sugar Refining	98⅛	95¼	98⅛	+ 3⅜
100	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	108	108	108	+ 2
9,300	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	61⅛	57½	60¼	+ 2⅛
10,900	Am. Tel. & Tel.	105¼	99⅛	104¼	+ 5⅛
16,850	Am. Tobacco	141⅜	128⅛	139½	+11⅛
200	Am. Tobacco pf.	92	89⅛	92	+ 3
3,300	Am. Woolen	43⅞	40⅜	43⅞	+ 3¼
100	Am. Woolen pf.	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	+ ¾
600	Am. Writing Paper pf.	24½	23	24½	+ 2
1,700	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	12½	10½	12¼	— ½
400	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	42	39½	41	+ 1
82,600	Anaconda Copper	59⅜	55⅜	59	+ 3⅜
800	Assets Realization	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
200	Associated Oil	54½	54½	54½	— 1½
33,850	Atch., Top. & S. F.	88	78	84⅜	+ 6⅜
4,610	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	85⅝	75⅞	84⅛	+ 8⅜
300	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	9	9	9	+ ⅛
2,500	Atlantic Coast Line	93¼	82	93	+11⅛
12,900	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	100⅛	93	*94	+ 2⅛
53,600	BALDWIN LOCO.	59	54¼	57⅛	+ 3¼
300	Baldwin Loco. pf.	94	93	93	..
72,300	Baltimore & Ohio	57	38⅛	52⅜	+12¼
5,900	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	58	48⅛	55⅛	+ 4⅛
900	Barrett Co.	85	82	85	+ 1⅛
100	Barrett Co. pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅜
400	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
8,300	Bethlehem Steel	73½	69	73	+ 4½
150,380	Bethlehem Steel, Class B. t. c.	74⅜	68⅜	73¼	+ 4¼
200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	90	90	90	+ 5
4,500	Bethlehem Steel pf. sub rcts. f. p.	97¼	94	97¼	+ 2⅜
11,100	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	44½	36	43¼	+ 5¼
700	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	7⅛	6	7⅛	+ 1⅛
3,800	Burns Brothers	112⅜	110¼	111⅜	— ⅜
100	Butterick Co.	10	10	10	..
3,200	Butte & Superior	15⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
100	CAL. PACKING	36½	36¼	36¼	+ 1¼
2,600	Cal. Petroleum	13⅛	11	13⅛	+ 2
1,900	Cal. Petroleum pf.	37⅝	33¼	37¼	+ 4⅜
300	Calumet & Arizona	60	58	58	+ 1
24,600	Canadian Pacific	139¼	129¼	138	+ 8⅛
300	Central Foundry	28	25	28	+ 2
600	Central Foundry pf.	33	33	35	..
20,100	Central Leather Co.	62⅜	58⅛	62	+ 4¼
200	Central Leather Co. pf.	102½	101½	102½	+ 5½
1,600	Cerro de Pasco	30⅝	27⅛	30⅛	+ 2⅛
2,500	Chandler Motor	68	63⅜	67	+ 4⅛
35,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	51¼	42½	51¼	+ 7⅛
200	Chi. & Alton	13	10	13	+ 5½
1,700	Chi. Great Western	8½	6⅜	8¼	+ 2⅛
4,000	Chi. Great Western pf.	25	18	24⅛	+ 5⅛
53,430	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	49	36	47	+ 9⅛
32,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	81	62½	77¼	+12⅜
3,500	Chi. & Northwestern	95	85	95	+ 8⅛
58,800	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c.	25¼	16⅜	24	+ 7⅛
27,100	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	68⅛	44½	65	+20
25,200	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	59	36	55⅜	+19⅜
100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	70	70	70	—12
9,350	Chile Copper	15½	14⅛	15⅛	+ 1⅛
15,200	Chino Copper	41⅛	37⅜	40⅛	+ 1⅛
1,500	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	30⅛	25	30⅛	+ 4⅛
5,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35⅜	32⅜	35½	+ 2
1,600	Colorado Southern	23½	19½	23	+ 4½
300	Colorado South'n 1st pf.	50	45	50	+ 5
100	Colorado South'n 2d pf.	46	46	46	+ 3½
1,650	Columbia Gas & Elec.	32	30¼	31½	+ 1⅛
550	Consolidation Coal	90	90	90	—23
5,700	Consolidated Gas	88	76¼	82½	+ 2⅜
400	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	7	7	7	— 2⅜
200	Continental Can	86	85	85	..
25	Continental Insurance	40	40	40	..
26,300	Corn Products Ref.	29⅞	28½	29⅜	+ ⅛
1,140	Corn Products Ref. pf.	91½	90	91¼	+ 1⅛
25,200	Crucible Steel	58	48½	52¼	+ 4¼
200	Crucible Steel pf.	86	86	86	+ 3
15,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	27¼	25⅝	26⅜	— ⅛
2,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	77	76	77	+ 1
100	DEERE & CO. pf.	95	95	95	+ 2
18,600	Del. & Hudson	109	92	*107¼	+14½
1,800	Del., Lack. & Western	178	170	175	+ 7
400	Den. & Rio Grande	5¼	5	5¼	— ⅜
8,700	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	14½	10	13¼	+ 3
16,300	Distillers Securities	33⅜	31⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
3,500	Dome Mines	9⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅜
100	Duluth, S. S. & At.	3½	3½	3½	+ 1½
200	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	6⅞	5⅛	6⅞	+ 1⅛
2,200	ELK HORN COAL	21⅜	20	21½	+ 2
48,800	Erie	17½	13¼	17⅛	+ 3⅜
35,000	Erie 1st pf.	29	19½	28¼	+ 8⅜
5,400	Erie 2d pf.	22⅜	17⅜	21½	+ 6¼
300	FEDERAL M. & S.	12	9	12	+ 3⅜
300	Federal M. & S. pf.	32½	30	32	+ 2⅞
150	Fisher Body pf.	75	75	75	+ 2
3,800	GASTON, WM. & W.	33⅜	30¼	33¼	+ 2⅜
500	General Cigar	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
20,900	General Electric	128½	122⅜	127½	+ 5
23,400	General Motors	101⅝	92½	100⅝	+ 7⅛
500	General Motors pf.	80	76½	80	+ 3
2,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	37	35	37	+ 2
300	Goodrich pf.	92¼	92	92	+ ⅜
1,250	Granby Consol.	76½	70	76½	+ 6½
27,050	Great Northern pf.	92	80¼	89⅛	+ 8⅜
9,000	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	27½	24	26	+ 1⅛
100	Greene-Cananea Copper	38	38	38	+ 2⅜
1,000	Gulf States Steel	87	85	87	+ 4
200	Gulf, Mob. & Nor.	9	9	9	— 2½
200	Gulf, Mob. & Nor. pf.	28	28	28	— 4½
200	HARTMAN CORP.	37⅜	35	37⅜	+ 2⅜
4,000	Haskell & Barker	35½	30	35½	+ 4½
100	Homestake Mining	93	93	93	+ 4
2,800	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	98	86¼	98	+ 6¼
20,200	Inspiration Copper	44	39¾	43⅜	+ 4⅜
10,000	Interboro Consol.	8	6	7⅜	+ 1⅜
2,200	Interboro Consol. pf.	44½	40	44½	+ 3½
700	Inter. Agricultural	11	10	11	+ ⅜
1,000	Inter. Agricultural pf.	37½	32½	37½	+ 3½
1,300	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	111	108	*111	+ 5⅜
100	Inter. Harvester Corp.	55½	55½	55½	+ 4½
16,000	Inter. Mer. Marine	21½	19½	20⅜	+ ⅜
64,000	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	81⅝	78	80¼	+ 1½
29,700	Inter. Nickel	27⅞	25	26	— ¼
8,100	Inter. Paper	26⅜	23¼	25¼	+ 2
2,700	Inter. Paper pf., sta.	58⅜	55	58⅜	+ 3⅜
200	Inter. Salt	54½	54½	54½	+ 5
100	JEWEL TEA	33	33	33	— ½
5,300	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	20	16	19¼	+ 3½
1,300	Kan. City Southern pf.	50½	48⅝	50⅛	+ 6⅛
300	Kelsey Wheel	28	27	28	+ 8
2,000	Kelly Springfield Tire	42	38	39½	+ 1½
100	Kelly Springf'd Tire pf.	75	75	75	— 3
31,140	Kennecott Copper	31⅞	30	31¼	+ 1⅛
8,800	LACK. STEEL	76⅜	73	74⅞	+ 1⅝
600	Lake Erie & Western	12	9½	12	+ 2½
400	Lee Rubber & Tire	14	13	14	+ 2
9,300	Lehigh Valley	59	52½	*57⅞	+ 7
1,000	Liggett & Myers	161	160	160	— 1
200	Liggett & Myers pf.	101	100	101	+ 3½
100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16	16	16	+ ¾
100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	155	155	155	+ 2½
4,700	Louisville & Nashville	112½	106	112	+ 4⅝
100	MACKAY COS.	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ⅜
300	Manhattan Elevated	97	95	95¾	+ 2
8,950	Maxwell Motors	25	21⅝	24½	+ 3¼
1,200	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	56¼	51	56¼	+ 5
3,600	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	22½	19⅝	21½	+ 1
800	May Department Stores	46	45	45	— ½
18,800	Mexican Petroleum	77	72½	77	+ 5⅞
4,750	Miami Copper	28⅝	26⅛	28⅝	+ 2⅝
30,500	Midvale Steel	43⅝	41⅛	43	+ 1⅝
6,157	Minn. & St. Louis, new	10¼	7	9	+ 2
1,300	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	85¼	75⅝	85	+ 8¼
7,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	3⅝	6¼	+ 2⅞
1,000	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	10⅝	8⅛	10	+ 2
48,000	Mo. Pacific tr. certs.	25½	21⅞	24½	+ 1⅛
8,400	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. certs.	47	38⅛	45⅛	+ 7⅛
1,700	Montana Power	64	61	63⅛	+ 3
100	NASH., CHAT. & St.L.	121	121	121	+ 1
400	National Acme	26½	25⅛	26½	+ ¼
200	National Biscuit	92	90	92	+ 2
200	National Biscuit pf.	106	105½	106	+ 1
6,100	National Conduit & C.	16	13⅛	14¼	— 1⅜
2,000	National Enam. & S.	37½	34⅞	36⅞	+ 3⅞
1,400	National Lead	42½	39¼	42½	+ 2⅛
3,040	Nevada Con. Copper	18⅝	16⅞	18¼	+ 1½
2,000	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	23	17⅛	23	+ 5⅞
2,200	New York Air Brake	118	112½	116½	+ 5⅞
50,600	New York Central	73	63	71⅞	+ 7⅛
100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	46	46	+ 5
4,800	N. Y. Dock	21	14⅛	20	+ 6⅞
18,600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	33⅛	26⅛	31⅛	+ 4
5,900	N. Y., O. & West.	23⅜	19⅝	23⅜	+ 4⅛
7,200	Norfolk & West.	105⅛	96	104⅝	+ 9⅛
100	Norfolk & West. pf.	71	71	71	— 6⅞
1,200	North American	41⅛	39	41⅛	+ 1
30,800	Northern Pacific	89⅛	78⅝	86	+ 8⅞
345	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	65	65	65	+ 6
19,600	OHIO CITIES GAS	36⅛	33⅞	36⅛	+ 3
300	Ontario Mining	5	5	5	..
500	Owens Bottle Machine	55¼	53	55¼	+ 3¼
500	PACIFIC MAIL	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ¼
43,350	Pennsylvania Railroad	47⅛	42	47	+ 5
1,533	People's Gas, Chicago	39	35⅛	37⅞	+ 1⅛
100	Peoria & Eastern	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ 1⅛
3,500	Pere Marquette	15⅛	12½	14	+ 1
3,100	Pere Mar. prior pf.	51	46	51	+ 3
1,500	Philadelphia Co.	27	25	25⅞	+ ⅜
200	Pierce-Arrow	32	27	32	+ 7
300	Pierce-Arrow pf.	90	89	90	— 1
200	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	60	55	60	+10
5,000	Pitts. Coal	44½	40	43¼	+ 3¼
900	Pitts. Coal pf.	80	78	80	+ 3⅞
21,200	Pitts. & West Va.	25⅛	20½	25¼	+ 4⅞
2,930	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	62⅛	59	62⅛	+ 4⅞
2,800	Pressed Steel Car	60⅛	53	58⅛	+ 6⅛
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	95	95	95	..
800	Public Service, N. J.	101	97	100⅛	— 8⅛
4,800	Pullman Co.	116⅛	107	112⅛	+ 3¼
7,400	RY. STEEL SPRING	47⅞	41⅞	47⅛	+ 5⅞
100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	95	95	95	+ 6⅛
9,600	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	20¼	22	+ 1⅛
134,000	Reading	74	66⅜	72⅜	+ 4⅜
500	Reading 2d pf.	35	34	*34⅜	+ 1⅛
29,400	Republic Iron & Steel	79	74¼	77⅛	+ 3⅛
1,600	Republic Iron & S. pf.	93¼	90	92⅛	+ 2½
400	Royal Dutch t. r.	69⅛	68⅛	68⅛	— 2⅛
8,400	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	15	13	14⅛	+ 2⅛
800	St. L.-San Francisco pf.	27⅛	26	27⅛	+ 2⅛
200	St. L. Southwestern	25	24	25	+ 2⅛
1,200	St. L. Southwestern pf.	42	40	42	+ 8
2,000	Saxon Motor	7¼	5⅛	6⅛	+ ½
5,900	Seaboard Air Line	10⅛	8	8	..
8,900	Seaboard Air Line pf.	20⅛	17	18¼	+ 1⅜
2,100	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	134⅞	127	134⅞	+ 6⅞
4,000	Shattuck-Arizona	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ 1
10,800	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	29⅜	27	28⅜	+ 1
1,300	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I.	38	35	38	+ 4½
42,000	Southern Pacific	85¼	77	83⅜	+ 6
54,200	Southern Railway	25⅜	21⅞	24⅜	+ 1⅜
6,600	Southern Railway pf.	60½	55½	59⅞	+ 4⅜
200	Standard Milling pf.	78	78	78	— 1½
54,500	Studebaker Co.	49⅛	42⅝	49¼	+ 5
200	Studebaker pf.	91	90½	91	+ 6
100	Stutz Motor	37	37	37	+ 1¼
6,500	Superior Steel	37¼	35⅝	37¼	+ 1¼
2,200	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	12½	11⅞	12	..
31,950	Texas Co.	135	124½	134⅜	+ 9⅜
1,900	Texas & Pacific	16¼	15½	16	+ 3
200	Third Avenue	17	17	17	+ 3
10,000	Tobacco Products	48⅞	45⅜	48⅞	+ 3⅞
100	Tobacco Products pf.	89	89	89	+ 3
1,000	Transue & Williams	40	39	*40	+ 2
100	Twin City Rap. Tran.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	+ 2⅞
100	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	90	90	90	+ 6¼
800	Union Bag & P., new	61	59⅜	61	+ 1½
102,300	Union Pacific	115	102⅜	114	+10¼
1,510	Union Pacific pf.	70	69¾	69⅞	— ⅛
3,900	United Alloy Steel	36½	35	36	+ 1
6,200	United Cigar Stores	90⅜	87	90	+ 4
200	United Drug 1st pf.	48	48	48	— 1
200	United Drug 2d pf.	75	75	75	+ 1
2,100	United Fruit	115	110	115	+ 5
500	United Rys. Invest.	5⅝	5	5¼	+ ⅜
100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	13	13	13	+ 1¼
800	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	11½	11	11½	+ 1½
300	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	43	42	43	+ ½
17,300	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	119⅞	100½	116⅜	+ 6⅜
600	U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	10	10	10	— 1
2,600	U. S. Rubber	51¼	49	50⅝	+ 2⅛
1,050	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	95	92¾	95	+ 4
3,100	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	46	42¼	43⅜	+ 1⅛
300	U. S. Sm., R. & M. pf.	45	44½	45	+ 1⅛
740,200	U. S. Steel	89¼	82¼	83¼	+ 4⅛
16,740	U. S. Steel pf.	105⅜	102¼	105	+ 1½
30,700	Utah Copper	79⅞	74½	78½	+ 4⅜
4,400	Utah Securities	11⅛	10⅜	10¼	+ 1⅛
1,700	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	34½	31	33½	+ 1½
300	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	97	97	97	— 1
300	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	50	50	50	+ 2
4,700	WABASH	9½	7	9	+ 1¾
24,360	Wabash pf. A	44⅜	37	43⅜	+ 6
6,400	Wabash pf. B	23½	18½	22⅞	+ 4½
200	Wells Fargo Express	79	70¼	79	+ 8⅜
5,300	Western Maryland	14⅛	13	14⅛	+ 2
800	West'n Maryland 2d pf.	31⅞	28	31⅞	+ 4⅞
2,100	Western Pacific	15½	11⅜	15½	+ 5
1,750	Western Pacific pf.	51	40	51	+15
24,500	Westinghouse E. & M.	40⅛	36	40⅛	+ ½
100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	52¼	52¼	52¼	— 3⅛
2,900	Western Union Tel.	83	79	82⅜	+ 3⅜
9,550	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	8	10	+ 2
8,100	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	22⅛	19	22	+ 3⅜
1,700	White Motors	36½	34½	35½	+ ⅜
400	Wilson & Co.	46⅜	44	46⅜	+ 3¼
102,700	Willys-Overland	20⅜	17⅛	20¼	+ 2⅜
500	Willys-Overland pf.	72½	70⅜	72½	+ 2½
1,650	Wisconsin Central	39	36	39	+ 6
1,200	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	110	105⅜	110	+ 7⅛
300	Woolworth pf.	114¼	113	114¼	+ ⅜
200	Worthington Pump	33	32½	32½	— ½
1,100	Worthington P. pf. B	61	59⅜	60	+ 3½

*Ex dividend.

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SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1827
PIERREPONT and CLINTON STREETS
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.

Interest at the rate of **4** per cent. per annum will be credited to depositors January 1, 1918 (payable on and after January 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED 1866
31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
104th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

A dividend has been declared of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on January 1, 1918, on sums of $5 to $3,000, and payable on and after January 21, 1918.

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

Bank open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

CHARLES ROHE, President.
GEORGE T. CONNETT, Sec'y & Treas.
HERMAN F. DIETMAN, Asst. Treas.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue.

An Interest Dividend (117th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, credited January 1, 1918, and payable on and after Thursday, January 17, 1918, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before January 10, 1918, draws interest from January 1, 1918.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 12, 1917.
197TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending Dec. 31, 1917, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal Jan. 1st, 1918. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th, 1918, will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JOHN HARPER, Comptroller.

SAVINGS BANKS.

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
An American Corporation, chartered by the State of New York, 1859.
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1918, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.

MONEY IN SAVINGS BANKS and all other property of subjects of Austria-Hungary and of Germany, who reside in the United States, has been officially declared inviolable and is not liable to seizure by the Government of the United States.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on Jan. 1, 1918, at the rate of **4** % PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.

Accounts can be opened by mail. Booklet "Banking by Mail," sent free.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1917.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21, 1918.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 6th, 1917.

—NOTICE—

Deposits to draw interest from Jan. 1st or April 1st or July 1st or Oct. 1st must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK
Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.

The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum, which will be credited on all accounts entitled thereto on December 31, 1917.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.

OPEN MONDAYS 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

Clarence O. Bigelow, President.
William V. Hudson, Sec'y and Treas.

ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 4, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 5th, 1918, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 9, 1918.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association.

New York, December 8th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 24th, 1917.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 & 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 6, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

45 Wall Street, Dec. 20, 1917.

AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose term of office expires, and for inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of this Company on the second day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Sec'y.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.

December 20, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.

JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 20, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

New York, December 9, 1917.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

Investment Time

Our monthly review No. 26 tells what securities we consider cheap, and why.

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Members New York Stock Exchange
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STANDARD OIL STOCKS

At present prices Standard Oil Stocks offer, in our opinion, an excellent opportunity for permanent investment.

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES — WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

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Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

New Jersey Securities

Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Telephone 20 Montgomery.

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$40,000 Greenville, N. C., 6s
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of New York. Founded 1884.
Home Office, 100 Broadway.

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NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
American Brass — Kings Co. E. L. & P.
Scovill Mfg. — Niles-Bement-Pond
Telephone 1111 Broad

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 29, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$27,635,000	$1,046,301,950
Same period last year	14,195,000	1,161,625,250

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	76.06	74.56	86.39	74.24
Same period a year ago	88.70	88.63	89.18	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA GOLD cv.6s	20	18	18½	4
Alaska Gold cv. 6s, Series B	18	18	18	7
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	92¼	91½	92¼	8
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s..	91	90	90¾	9
Am. Cotton Oil 5s....	88	88	88	4
Am. Hide & L. 6s...	97	97	97	1
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s.	86½	84¾	85⅝	50
Am. T. & T. col. 4s..	82	80½	81¼	53
A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s.	90	89¼	89⅝	76
Am. Writ. Paper 5s..	79	79	79	10
Armour & Co. 4½s..	82½	81	82½	21
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	83½	83	83½	80
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	73½	73	73½	4
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	86½	84	86½	4
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	87	80⅝	86⅝	14
Atl. & Char. A. L. 1st 5s	90	89	90	12
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s.	82	81	82	10
Atl. Coast L., L. & N. col. 4s	70	68	70	10
B. & O. P. L. 3½s....	86½	85½	86¼	24
Balt. & O. gold 4s...	74½	71½	74½	107
Balt. & O. ref. 5s...	80¼	73½	80¼	40
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s...	77½	70	77½	59
Balt. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	74	71½	74	7
Balt & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	85	85	85	11
Beth. Steel ext. 5s...	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	5
Beth. Steel ref. 5s...	88	87	87	7
Beth. Steel p. m. 5s.	77½	77	77½	47
B. R. T. 5s, 1918....	95	91	95	41
B'klyn Un El. 5s....	88¼	88¼	88¼	5
CAL. G. & EL. 5s..	90½	90½	90½	2
Central Leather 5s...	95	93	95	12
Central Pacific 4s...	79	78	79	26
Central Pacific 3½s...	85	85	85	½
Cent. of N. J. gen.5s.	102	101⅝	101⅝	7
Cerro de Pasco cv. 6s.	101½	100⅝	101½	59
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	71	70	71	64
Ches. & O. cv. 5s...	78¾	73	78¾	284
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s..	71	66½	71	348
C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	93	91½	93	288
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	81¼	81¼	81¼	6
C. B. & Q. Den. D. 4s	90½	90⅝	90½	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	98½	98½	98½	6
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s...	85	85	85	2
Chi. G. W. 1st 4s....	59¼	52	59¼	64
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. 6s	95	94⅝	95	5
C., M. & S. P. gen. 4s, Ser. A	79	79	79	1
C., M. & S. P. 4s, '25	79	77	79	14
C., M. & S. P. 4s, '34	74	74	74	1
C., M. & S. P. ref. 4½s	69¼	62¼	68⅝	343
C., M. & S. P. cv. 5s	77	71½	75	117
C., M. & S. P. cv. 4½s	76¼	67½	75¼	179
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	2
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.	68¼	61⅝	68¼	256¼
Chi. & W. I. con. 6s.	104	104	104	1
Chile Copper 7s....	101	99	101	44
Chile C. 6s, rec. p.pd.	74	72½	74	20
C.,C.,C.&St.L. gen. 4s	56	50	56	6
Clev. S. Line 4½s...	83½	83½	83½	10
Col. Industrial 5s....	74	73	73½	11
Col. Midland 1st 4s..	6	6	6	10
Col. Mid. 1st 4s, ctfs.	6	6	6	1
Col. & So. 1st 4s....	86½	82	86½	15
Col. & So. ref. 4½s..	73	70	73	127
Col. Gas. & El. 1st 5s	75½	75½	75½	2
Con. Gas. conv 6s...	100½	99⅞	100½	129
Corn. P. Ref. 5s, '34.	95	95	95	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s..	90	90	90	1
DEL. & H.1st&ref.4s	85½	85½	85½	1
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s..	89⅝	89⅛	89⅝	2
D. & R. G. imp. 5s...	77	73	77	3
D. & R. G. con. 4s...	67½	62½	67½	74
D. & R.G. 1st&ref. 5s	52½	48	51⅞	29
D. & R. G. con. 4½s.	69½	69½	69½	1
Det. Ed. 1st & ref 5s	92½	92½	92½	1
Det. United 4½s....	67½	67⅛	67½	1
Dist. Securities 5s...	74	74	74	87
ERIE gen. 5s.......	55½	47⅝	55½	208
Erie con. 4s........	66⅝	66	66⅝	10
Erie cv. 4s, Series A.	48	37⅛	48	122
Erie cv. 4s, Series B.	47½	39	47½	23
Erie cv. 4s, Series D.	55	42½	54½	363
GREEN BAY debs.,B	8½	8½	8½	5
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	73½	73⅝	73½	13
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.	50	49	49⅞	30
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s.	15	14	14½	103
ILL. STEEL 4½s....	81	81	81	1

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953...	74½	72	74½	19
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s....	77½	77½	77½	5
Ill. Cen. & C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	92½	92½	92½	1
Indiana Steel 5s....	95	94	95	3
Inter.-Met. 4½s ...	54½	51	53½	58
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s...	80	78	79⅝	213
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s...	92	89½	92	18
Int. Paper cv. 5s....	98	98	98	6
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s...	43	38	43	81
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	68⅜	60	68⅜	11
Kansas City So. 5s..	76½	75½	76½	18
Kan. City Term. 4s.	77	77	77	2
LACK. STEEL 5s,'23	96	96	96	3
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950..	86	83½	86	21
Laclede Gas ref. 5s..	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928..	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1931.	83	82¾	83	30
Lex. & East. 1st 5s..	92½	92½	92½	1
Liggett & Myers 7s..	110	110	110	3
Liggett & Myers 5s..	86¼	86	86	2
Lorillard 7s	111	108	111	7
Louis. & Ark. 5s....	85½	85½	85½	3
Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	84⅝	84⅛	84⅝	10
L. & N., S. & W. Ala. 5s, 1963	95	95	95	5
MAN. con. 4s,tax ex.	81	81	81	3
Mex. Pet. cv.6s, Sr.C.	103	103	103	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s..	86	86	86	1
Midvale Steel 5s.....	81½	80⅝	81½	20
Mil. & Nor. ext. 4½s.	81	81	81	2
Mil. & Nor. 1st 4½s.	85	85	85	2
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	48	39	42½	27
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	83½	83½	83½	5
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s..	60¼	56¼	60	20
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s...	30¼	30	30¼	9
Mo., K. & T. s.f. 4½s	30	30	30	4
Mo. Pacific gen. 4s..	60	53	59½	865
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1926	89½	89½	89½	1
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5¼s, 1923	91½	91½	91½	10
Montana Power 5s...	86	86	86	3
NASH., CHAT. & ST. LOUIS con 5s	97	97	97	2
N.O., Tex.& M.,inc.5s.	40½	35	40½	29
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.	71½	68½	69½	19
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s...	95	88	94½	605½
N. Y. Cent.deb.4s,'34.	77¾	77¾	77¾	10
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s.	80	80	80	1
N. Y. Cent. con. 4s..	77½	77½	77½	5
N. Y. C., L.S. col.3½s	60	60	60	7
N.Y.C. & St. L. 1st 4s	82	82	82	1
N. Y., L. & W. term. and imp. 4s	95	95	95	1
N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	83	80	83	21
N. Y., O. & W. ref.4s	64½	64½	64½	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s...	48½	47½	48	8
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s...	17	16	16	55
N. Y., S. & W. ref.5s	74	74	74	2
N. Y. Telephone 4½s.	86¾	86	86½	39
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	45	40	45	60
Norf. & W. con. 4s..	83⅝	83¼	83⅝	9
Northern Pacific 4s.	83⅝	82⅝	83⅝	45
Northern Pacific 3s..	59	59	59	2½
Nor. States Power 5s	87	87	87	1
ORE & CAL. 5s....	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
Ore.R.R.& N. con. 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	1
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s..	83⅝	82⅝	83⅜	22
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Ore.Wash.1st & ref.4s.	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	1
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s..	82	79⅝	82	10
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s..	91½	90⅝	90⅝	16
Penn. gtd. 4½s....	97	97	97	3
Penn. con. 4½s.....	97	95¾	97	17
Penn. gen. 4½s.....	88	86¼	88	117
Penn. 4s, 1948......	88	88	88	3
Pere Marq. 1st 5s...	80⅝	79½	80⅝	13
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s Ser. B	92	92	92	1
Pitts., Shen.& L.E.5s	98	98	98	4
Pocah. Con.Col.s.f.5s	84½	84½	84½	2
Public Service 5s....	76	69⅞	76	23
RY.ST.SP.,INT.-O.5s	96	96	96	1
Reading gen. 4s....	84	81	84	45
Rep. Iron & Steel 5s	93⅜	93½	93⅜	10
Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s	50	49	50	18
ST., JO. & G. IS. 4s	60	60	60	3
St. L., I. M. & So., R. & G. 4s	70	64	70	3
St. L., I. M. & So., unif. & ref. 4s	73	71	73	7

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 5s, A....	59¼	53¼	59¼	383½
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 5s, B....	71½	71	71½	4
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	65	54	65	333
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	49⅝	39½	49⅝	357½
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s.	65⅝	65½	65⅝	3
St. L. & S. W. con.4s	60	58	60	10
S.L.&S.W.Term.1st5s	57	57	57	17
St. P. & N. Pac. 6s.	102	102	102	1
San An. & A. Pass 4s	59	59	59	20
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s.	55	43	54⅞	202
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s.	58½	53½	58½	9
Sincl. Oil 7s, with war	86	82	86	128½
So. Bell Tel. 5s....	92	92	92	1
So. Pac. conv. 5s...	88⅝	85⅝	88¼	323
So. Pac. conv. 4s....	77⅝	73	77⅝	62
So. Pac. ref. 4s.....	78½	77¼	78	27
So. Pac. col. 4s.....	71	71	71	13
Southern Ry. 5s	94	90⅝	93¼	16
Southern Ry. gen. 4s.	62	56⅝	61	535
TER. OF ST.L.ref.4s.	82¼	82¼	82¼	1
Texas Co. deb. 6s....	96	94⅝	96	76
Third Av. ref. 4s....	52	52	52	16
Third Av. adj. 5s....	31⅞	30	31⅞	17
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.	45	45	45	2
UNION PAC. 1st 4s..	88	86¼	88	34
Union Pac. ref. 4s....	78½	77⅝	77⅝	16
Union Pac. conv. 4s..	85	83	85	13
Un.N.J. R.R. & C. 4s	92	92	92	2
U. S. S. & R. Co. 6s.	96	94⅝	96	11
U. S. Rubber 6s.....	100	100	100	4
U. S. Rub. ref. 5s...	76½	75½	76	350
U. S. Steel 5s......	97⅝	93⅝	97¼	826
VA.-CAR. CHEM. 6s.	95	95	95	1
Va. Ry. 1st 5s......	90	87	90	38
WABASH 1st 5s......	95½	93½	95½	2
Western Electric 5s..	98	98	98	2
Western Pacific 5s...	82	82	82	3
Western Md. 4s......	60	56	60	37
West Shore 4s, reg...	78	78	78	2
West. Un. col. tr. 5s.	93	93	93	3
Wilson & Co. 6s.....	95¼	92	95	25
Total sales				$10,466,500
GOVERNMENT BONDS				
U. S. Liberty 3½s...	98.50	98.18	98.50	4,411½
U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4s.	97.04	93.88	97.00	349
U. S. Liberty 2d 4s.	97.26	96.70	97.23	6,606
U. S. 4s, c.....	104	104	104	2
Am. For. Secur. 5s..	94¼	94	94	227
Anglo-French 5s....	89	87¼	88¼	1,299½
City of Bordeaux 6s.	85½	81	81¼	185
City of Lyons 6s....	85½	80⅞	82	173
City of Marseilles 6s.	85½	80⅝	83	104
City of Paris 6s.....	83	79½	81	327
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21.	91	90¼	91	15
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26.	90	89⅝	89⅝	10
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31.	88	87½	88	20
French Govt. 5½s..	94½	93⅝	93⅝	74
Japanese 4½s......	90	90	90	17
Jap. 4½s, 2d series..	90½	90	90¼	18
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, German stamp....	75½	75¼	75½	44
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14.	94	92½	94	9
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s.	97⅝	97	97	1,363
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918....	99⅞	99½	99⅞	894
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919....	95⅝	94⅞	95¼	306
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new..	98	97	97⅞	421
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921....	92	91	92	743
Total sales				$17,086,500
STATE BONDS				
N. Y. Canal 4½s....	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	25
N. Y. State 4½s....	104½	104½	104½	3
Total sales				$28,000
NEW YORK CITY BONDS				
4s, Nov., 1918.....	95½	95½	95½	18
4s, 1936, reg.......	89	89	89	10
4s, 1959...........	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	2
4½s, 1960..........	89	88½	88½	11
4½s, 1963..........	94½	94½	94½	3
4½s, 1965..........	95¼	95⅜	93¾	10
Total sales				$34,000
Grand total				$27,635,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	40,275	159,847	119,375	$219,000
Tuesday	Holiday			
Wednesday	27,320	145,675	128,775	137,500
Thursday	33,475	179,970	141,140	145,000
Friday	54,785	157,605	128,625	116,000
Saturday	26,930	112,780	87,285	60,000
Total	182,785	755,877	605,200	$677,500

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
221,000	*Aetna Exp	7⅝	6½	7⅝	..
2,010	*Air Reduction	70	59	69	+ 8
6,850	Am. Tin Tun.	⅝	½	½	..
700	*Am. Writ. P.	2	2	2	+ ¼
1,800	B. A. T. Coup.	16½	16	16½	+ ½
35	*Can.C.& F pf.	45	44	44	+ 2
3,401	*Car L. & P..	2	1⅞	2	..
200	Chare'l I. Co..	7	7	7	− ⅝
28,000	Ch. M.C., w.i.	91	80	91	+17
100	*City Ser. pf..	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅝
910	*City Ser. old.	210	201	208	+ 3
1,600	Curtiss Aero..	28	26½	26½	− ½
3,200	*Electric Gun.	⅝	¼	1/16	− 1/16
1,200	Emerson Phon	4¼	3	3	− 2
500	*Hall Signal..	4	4	4	..
1,700	*I. Mang. Ch.	9	8½	8½	..
1,200	*Int-Lube Ch.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
370	*Int. Motors..	13	10	13	..
200	Inter. Rubber.	9	9	9	..
1,300	K'stone T.&R.	14	12	14	..
10	*S.S.Kresgepf.	97	97	97	+ 3
10,510	Lake T. Boat.	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
750	*Lima Lo.new	49	47	49	− 6
9,700	Marconi of A.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	− ⅛
13,500	*Maxim Muni.	⅞	¾	⅞	..
200	*N.Y. Shipb'g.	34	33	34	+ 4
1,950	Nor. A. P. &P.	2½	2	2	− 4
1,200	PeerlessT.&M.	13½	12½	12½	..
1,900	Prudential P.	5⅝	4½	5½	+ ¼
200	*Poca.-L. C..	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
20	*P'e.E.&M.Co.	50	50	50	−20
800	Smith M. Tr..	1	⅞	15/16	+ 1/16
5	A.O. Smith pf.	87	87	87	..
100	*St. Joseph L.	15	15	15	− 2⅝
500	*Stand. Motor	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
8,800	Submarine B.	11½	10⅝	10⅞	− ⅝
35	*Todd Shipy'd	76	75	75	+ 2
7,200	TriangleF.Co.	1	⅞	15/16	..
29,500	*United Mot...	19⅝	16¼	11½	+ 2⅝
300	*U.S. L. & H.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
3,900	U.S.Steamship	5½	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
100	World Film..	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
13,100	*Wht-M.A.C.	6⅝	5⅝	6½	+ ¼
	STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES				
700	Anglo-A. Oil..	17¼	17	17	− ½
2,100	Anglo-A.O.rts.	3	3	3	..
10	Ind. P. Line.	90	90	90	+ 8
150	Ohio Oil....	298	281	298	+17
2,000	Pierce Oil....	11	9	10⅞	+ ¼
50	Prairie O.& G.	390	380	382	− 3
140	St. O. of Cal.	224	212	224	..
20	St. O. of Ind.	575	575	575	+95
100	St. O. of N. J.	523	510	523	+29
130	S. O. of N. Y.	250	239	250	+12
	OTHER OIL STOCKS				
2,000	*Allen	11/16	⅝	11/16	+ ¼
23,000	*American	20	20	23	− 2
12,200	*Barn. O.&G.	1¼	1 1/16	1 1/16	+ ⅛
83,500	*Boston-Wyo..	26	20	23	+ 3
51,550	*Cosden	8⅝	7⅝	7⅞	..
300	*Cosden pf.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
21,500	*Crown	11/16	⅜	⅞	..
7,600	Cum. P. & R.	1½	1⅛	1½	..
3,200	*Elk B. Pet..	6⅞	6½	6¼	− ⅝
22,600	*Elki'd O.&G.	½	½	½	..
1,600	*Esmeralda...	¼	¼	¼	+ 1/16
5,500	*Federal	3¼	2½	2¾	+ ⅝
3,500	*Friar	3/16	⅛	3/16	..
6,950	*Glenrock	6⅝	4	4⅞	− 2⅛
4,000	*Han. O. & R.	4⅝	2⅞	4⅝	− 4½
40,760	*Houston	41	32	39½	..
1,500	*H.G.C.O.&R.	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	− ⅜
5,500	*Inter. Pet..	13⅝	12⅝	13	..
900	Island O.& T.	2½	2¼	2¼	− ¼
30,900	Kenova	5/16	3/16	3/16	..
825	Lost City	¼	¼	¼	..
8,700	*Merritt	21½	19	20⅝	+ ½
17,500	Met. Pet.	11/16	7/16	½	− 1/16
26,500	*Midwest	97	91	95	+ 3
4,000	*Midwest pf..	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16	..
4,907	Midwest Ref..	104	94	103	+ 6
5,500	*N. Y. Okla..	⅝	½	9/16	− 1/16
23,700	*Northwest ..	59	52	58	+ 6
92,000	*Oklahoma ..	5	3	3	− 2
34,000	*Okla. pf. ..	16	13	14	− 3
19,700	Okla. P. & R.	7	6	6⅝	+ ½
42,500	Omar O. & G.	40	33	40	+ 6
100	*Pan-Am. P.	40	40	40	..
3,375	*Penn. Ken..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ¼
68,000	*R. R. O.&G.	1⅛	½	⅝	− ¼
34,700	*Rice	3/16	⅛	¼	+ 3/32
800	*Sap. O. & R.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	..
3,950	*Seq. O. & R.	11/16	⅝	⅝	..
11,000	*Tuxpam Star	3/16	5/32	5/32	− 1/32
8,000	*United Pet..	20	20	20	+10
25,000	*United W..	⅝	9/16	9/16	..
1,000	Vacuum G.&O.	1/16	1/16	1/16	..
300	*Ventura Con.	5⅛	5	5⅛	− ⅛
1,600	*Victoria, new	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
400	Way. O. & G.	3⅝	3½	3½	− ⅛
	MINING STOCKS				
1,900	Acme C. Hills Min.	1⅜	1	1⅛	− ¼
4,800	Alaska-Br. C. Min.	9/16	½	9/16	+ 1/16
6,700	*†Atlanta	8	7½	8	− ½
11,600	Big L. Cop..	1⅜	1	1¼	− ⅛
1,000	*†Booth	4	4	4	..
26,200	†Boston Mon.	42	27	42	+ 3
5,750	*Brad. Cop.	2	1⅞	1⅞	− 1/16
1,400	Butte C. & Z.	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
5,500	Butte-Detroit	¼	3/16	3/16	− 1/16
9,300	*†Caledonia M.	47	44	46	− 2
20,800	*Cal. & J.	1⅛	15/16	1⅛	+ ⅛
2,600	Canada Cop..	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
4,000	Cashboy	4½	4½	4½	+ 1
1,100	Cerro Gor. M.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ¼
1,650	*Coco R. M..	3	2⅝	2⅝	− ½
7,000	Con. Ariz. Sm	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ 1/16
9,100	Con. Cop. M..	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅝
3,900	*†Con. H'stead	27	22	27	+ 4
4,590	*Copper Val...	1¼	¾	1⅛	+ ¼
4,900	Cresson Gold..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
1,000	*Denbig M..	2⅛	2 1/16	2⅛	+ ⅛
21,400	*Emma Cop..	½	⅜	7/16	..
500	First Nat. C..	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
1,500	*†Fortuna Con	40	40	40	..
7,375	*Gibson C. C.	2¼	2⅛	2 3/16	− 1/16
9,560	*Globe Dom.C.	11/16	⅝	⅝	+ 1/16
405	Goldfield Con..	⅝	7/16	⅝	+ 3/32
7,000	†Gold Hill	5	3	4	..
4,300	*Gt. V. Ex. C.	13/16	⅝	13/16	+ 1/16
4,000	*Green M. M..	9/16	½	9/16	+ 1/16
4,395	Hecla Min....	4 13/16	4⅝	4 13/16	+ 1/16
23,000	*†Int. Mines...	17	14	15	− 1
700	*Iron Blossom	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
6,500	*Jerome Verde	⅝	9/16	⅝	..
6,300	*Jer. Pres. C..	3⅛	2½	2⅝	− ½
8,300	*†Jim Butler..	78	72	78	+ 3
300	Josevig-Ken.	3/16	3/16	3/16	..
5,200	†Jumbo Ext..	14	13	14	..
500	*†Kewanas	5	5	5	+ 1
7,000	*†Kirkland P. G. M.	50	50	50	..
7,500	La Rose Con..	⅜	¼	¼	− ¼
2,600	*Lavelle Gold.	1	1	1	..
900	Louisiana Con	½	⅜	⅜	− ¼
1,800	*Magma Chief	1/16	1/16	1/16	− 1/16
2,600	Magma Cop..	42	38	38	− 1½
6,300	†Marsh Min..	7	6	6	− ½
2,800	Mason Val...	5¼	4	5¼	+ ¾
8,400	*Milford Cop.	1¼	1 1/16	1 1/16	− 1/16
500	†Mogul Min..	32	32	32	+ 7
15,000	*M'ster Chief	3/32	1/16	3/32	+ 1/32
14,600	*†Mother L...	27	26	27	..
24,000	*†Nat. Leas...	7	5	6	..
20,000	*†Nat Z. & L.	28	25	27	+ 1
8,500	*†Nev. Op. M.	21	20	20	..
1,990	*New Cornelia	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ¾
7,100	Nipissing	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
32,800	*Nixon Nev..	1 1/16	⅞	1 1/16	− 1/16
13,400	*Ohio C., new, w. i.	1	¾	1	+ ¼
8,300	*†Pole Star C.	22	20	22	..
20,200	†Port'd Con.C.	33	31	33	..
11,000	*Provincial M.	47	45	45	..
9,500	*Rawley M..	1⅞	1¼	1½	..
5,200	†Rex Con. M.	12	11	11½	− ½
19,000	†Rochester M.	34	28	31	− 4
18,500	*†St. Nich. Z.	6½	5	6½	− 1
200	*Santa Fe C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
8,000	S. King of A.	⅜	5/16	⅜	..
1,500	S. K. Con of Utah	3⅝	2⅝	3⅝	+ ⅝
1,000	*†Silver Pick.	5	5	5	− 2
4,700	Stand. S.-L..	½	7/16	7/16	..
4,900	Stewart	¼	7/32	¼	..
8,900	†Success Min.	10	9	9½	+ ½
500	Superior Cop.	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅛
650	*Tono. Bel...	3	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
19,500	Tonopah Ex..	1 9/16	1 7/16	1 9/16	+ 1/16
15,500	Tri-Bullion....	¼	3/16	¼	+ 1/16
12,700	*†Troy-Ariz..	16	14	16	..
1,435	United East..	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
5,500	†Utica Mines.	12	11	11	+ 1
3,400	†W. End Con.	68	66	68	+ 1
4,000	White C. M..	9/16	7/16	7/16	− 1/16
3,300	†Wilbert C..	19	19	19	+ 2
200	*†Yukon Alas.	22	22	22	..
	BONDS				
$4,000	*Beth. St. 5s, 2-yr. notes..	96¼	95¾	95¾	− ¼
200,000	*Can. Gov. 5s.	94⅝	93⅝	94⅝	+ ⅝
37,000	*Gen. El. 6% notes	99	98⅝	99	+ ⅜
23,000	*Gen. El. 6% 2-yr. notes..	98¾	98¼	98¾	− ¼
13,700	*Gen. El. rts.	2 1/16	1 13/16	2 1/16	+ 3/16
183,000	*Rus. Gov.new 5½s	49	39	39	− 7
195,000	*Rus.Gov.6½s.	58	49	49¼	− 6⅝

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

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IN times of war demand safety doubly safeguarded. Only the soundest investments should be purchased in periods like these—with a good income return to meet the high cost of living and the burdens the war imposes.

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Members New York Stock Exchange

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET
New York City

Coupons and Dividends due in January are payable at this office on and after January 1st, 1918, as follows:

Army & Navy Club of Manila
American Water Supply Co. of Kankakee
Athens Railway & Electric Company
Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co.
Butler Water Company
Caro Water Works Company
Cedar Rapids, City of, Refunding Bonds
Chattanooga City Water Company
Central Brewing Company
Commercial Cable Company
Consumers Park Brewing Company
Constitution Publishing Company
Cowlitz Lumber Company
Chicago & North Western Railway Co., Equipment Trust Certificates, Series 'A'
Chicago & North Western Railway Co., Equipment Trust Certificates, Series 'C'
Dayton Union Railway Company
Direct-Line Telephone Company
East Greenwich Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge.
East Greenwich Water Supply Co. 2d Mtge.
East St. Louis & Interurban Water Co.
El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Co.
Ellsworth Collieries Company
Hampshire Southern Railroad Company
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric Railway Company
Hoggson Brothers
Indianapolis & Southeastern Traction Co.
Indianapolis Union Railway Company
Iowa City Water Company
Ithaca Street Railway Company
Lawrence Park Realty Company
Mobile Light & Railroad Company
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company Extension 1st Mtge.
Mosler Safe Company
National Starch Company
New Castle & Shenango Valley R. R. Co.
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co. 1st 5s
Olean, City of
Peoples Water Company, Oskaloosa, 5%
Piedmont & Northern Railway Co. (Notes)
Popular Science Publishing Company
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Company
Richmond Beach & Railway Company
Santa Lucia Company
Southern Public Utilities Company
South Yuba Water Company, Consolidated Mortgage
St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Company
Third Avenue Railroad Company, 5%
Union Depot Company, Columbus, Ohio
Union Utilities Company
Vanderburgh County, Indiana
Warren Water Company (Issue of 1897)
Warren Water Company (Issue of 1908)
Wayne Cotton Mills
Washington Water Power Company
Woodward Iron Company

JANUARY 2ND, 1918.
East St. Louis & Granite City Water Co.
County of Vanderburgh, Indiana

JANUARY 15TH, 1918.
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Railway Co. and Minneapolis St. Railway Co.
St. Paul City Railway Company

JANUARY 20TH, 1918.
Pekin Water Works Company

JANUARY 31ST, 1918.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Company

Dividends

JANUARY 2ND, 1918.
Duluth-Superior Traction Co., Common
Duluth-Superior Traction Co., Preferred
Twin City Rapid Transit Co., Common
Twin City Rapid Transit Co., Preferred
Weyman-Bruton Company, Common
Weyman-Bruton Company, Preferred
F. W. Woolworth Co., Preferred

JANUARY 5TH, 1918.
Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad Company

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE JANUARY, 1918, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

Ashland Waterworks Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Athens Terminal Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Auburn Gas Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. 5s
Bronx Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
City of Ore., Mo., W. W & Elect. Lt. 5s
City of Rome, Ga., Ren. or Ref. 4½s
City of Sedalia, Mo., Refdg. 4½s
Cent. Market St. Ry. Co. 1st S. F. 5s
Citizens Gas & Electric Co. of Council Bluffs 1st Mtge. 5s
Citizens Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., 1st Refdg. 50-year 5s
Clinchfield Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
D. K. E. Holding Corp. Genl. 5s
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
East Hampton Elect. Light Co. 6s
East Ohio Gas Co. 1st Mtge. S. F. 5s
Edison Electric Light & Power Co. of Erie, Pa., 1st Mtge. 6s
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co. of Phila. 1st Mtge. 5s
Erie County Elect. Co. 1st Mtge. 4s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. General Refunding 4s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Rfdg. 4½s
Greenwich Tramway Co. 1st 5s
Hackensack Water Co. 1st 4s
Hamilton Ridge Lumber Co. Purchase Money 1st Mtge. 6s
Indianapolis Water Co. Gen. Mtge. 5s
Jonesville, S. C., School Dist. 5½s
Kansas City Railways Co. 1st 5s
Kansas City Railways Co. 2nd 6s, Series A
Kansas City Railways Co. 2nd 5s, Series B
Kansas City Lt. & Pwr. Co. 1st 5s
Kan. City So. Ry. Co. Ref. & Imp. 5s
Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1939
Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1920
Lockport Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. Refunding 5s
Macon, Dublin & Savannah R. R. Co. 1st 5s
New Orleans City & Lake R. R. Co. 1st 5s
New Orleans City R. R. Co. Gen. 5s
New Orleans Ry. & Lt. Co. Gen. 4½s
Norwich Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s
Paducah City Railway 1st Cons. 5s
Pine Bluff Co. 1st 30-year Gold
Plattsburgh Traction Co. 1st 6s
Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Co., Inc., 50-year 5% Gold
Rich Hill Coal Co. 1st S. F. Gold 5s
Rockingham Co. Lt. & Pwr. Co. Gold 5s
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. 1st 5s
Sharon & Newcastle Railways Co. 1st Lien S. F. 5s
Somerset County, N. J., Building 4s
South Shore Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Terminal Warehouse Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
Underground Elec. Railways Co. of London, Ltd., 4½% Bonds of 1933
Underwriters Bldg. Co. 1st 5s
United Fuel Gas Co. 1st S. F. 6s
United Gas & Elec. Co. of N. J. 1st Mtge. 5s
United Light & Railways Co. 6% Notes
Utica Belt Line St. R. R. Co. 2nd Mtge. 5s
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co. Gen. 5s
Washington Sugar Co. 1st 6s
Willapa Elect. Co. 1st Gold 6s, Series A-B
Worcester & Conn. Eastern Ry. Co. 1st 4½s
Youngstown-Sharon Ry. & L. Co. 1st S. F. 5s

DUE JANUARY 14, 1918.
Wladikawkas Ry. Co. (Russia) 4s

DUE JANUARY 15, 1918.
Ristigouche Salmon Club

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of three per cent on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable February 1st, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business January 16th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after February 1st, 1918, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.
For Voting Trustees.
New York, December 20, 1917.

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Interest on Thirty-Year First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of this Company, due 1941, will be paid on and after Jan. 1, 1918, upon presentation of Coupon No. 14 to the Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

J. M. B. HOXSEY, Treasurer.

Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company, Incorporated.

Interest on First and General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, due 1937, will be paid on or after Jan. 1, 1918, upon presentation of Coupon No. 12 to the Columbia Trust Company, No. 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

J. M. B. HOXSEY, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.
Grand Central Terminal,
New York, Dec. 19, 1917.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Monday, Jan. 21, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, Dec. 31, 1917.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

223d DIVIDEND
CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, December 24th, 1917.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free from tax, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after January 2d, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 21, 1917.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.
New York, Dec. 26, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Wednesday, January 2nd, 1918.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.
New York, November 5th, 1917.

The Executive Committee by authority of the Board of Directors of this Company this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company out of the earnings for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1917, payable One and One-quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) quarterly; the first quarterly dividend to be paid March 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record March 1st, 1918.

B. F. HAUGHTON, Secretary.

LAND VALUE REFUNDING CO., INC.

A dividend of eighteen dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, January 15th, 1918, on Preferred Stock issued in 1915, twelve dollars per share on Preferred Stock issued in 1916, six dollars per share on Preferred Stock issued in 1917.

To Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, December 31, 1917.

ERNEST FREDERICK LAWES,
Sec'y & Treas.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 45

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been duly declared, payable January 15, 1918, to preferred stockholders of record December 31, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.

JAMES P. McGOVERN, Secretary.

New York, December 28, 1917.
CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of this Company, due January 1st, 1918, will be paid at the National City Bank, 55 Wall Street, New York City, on and after January 2d, 1918.

PHILIP J. SCHNEIDER, Treasurer.

The Gotham National Bank of New York.
December 26, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record December 31, 1917.

CHARLES A. CORNELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

JONES BROS. TEA CO., INC.

At a meting of the Board of Directors, held today, a dividend of fifty cents (50 cents) a share was declared on the Common Stock, payable January 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record December 31st, 1917.

ALBERT DOERLE, Secretary.
December 21, 1917.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 25 Broad St., New York, Dec. 18, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable January 15, 1918.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 74.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1917.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Grand Central Terminal N. Y.,
Dec. 19, 1917.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.50 per share) on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Friday, Feb. 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday Dec. 31 1917.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Terminal,
New York, Dec. 19, 1917.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($2.00 per share) on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, Dec. 31, 1917.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on December 26th, 1917, a dividend was declared by them of 3½% regular and 1½% extra, payable December 31st, 1917. Transfer books will be closed on December 28th and opened on January 2nd.

JOSEPH ADAMS, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
New York, December 21st, 1917.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1918, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1918.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK
December 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%), and a special extra dividend of two per cent. (2%), both payable on and after January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22nd, 1917.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of $2.00 per share, payable Monday, January 28, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Friday, January 11, 1918.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., December 27, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Central Trust Company of New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York for the election of six trustees of said Company of the class of 1921, and three inspectors of the next succeeding election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 10th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

M. FERGUSON, Secretary.
December 28, 1917.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ Per Cent On Savings

This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed

Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

LINDSLEY, DESMOND & CO., INCORPORATED.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of LINDSLEY, DESMOND & CO., INCORPORATED, will be held at the office of the Corporation, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 17th day of January, 1918, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such Corporation be forthwith dissolved, and if two-thirds in amount of the stock of said Corporation then outstanding shall vote in favor of such proposition, to take such other and further action as may be necessary or proper to dissolve such Corporation in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York in such case made and provided. Said meeting of Stockholders was called by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Corporation adopted by a vote of a majority of the whole Board.

ALFRED GREGORY, Secretary.

BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON CORPORATION.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON CORPORATION, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

N. W. RUNNION, Secretary.
Dated New York, N. Y., December 24, 1917.

COLONIAL BANK SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
Dec. 12, 1917.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this company for election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for transaction of any other business that may come before it, will be held at 441 Columbus Avenue, corner 81st Street, Wednesday, January 9, 1918, from 3:30 to 4:30 P. M.

ALEXANDER C. WALKER, Secretary.

THE COLONIAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 12, 1917.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it, will be held at the Banking Rooms, 441 Columbus Avenue, corner 81st Street, Wednesday, January 9, 1918, from 3.30 to 4.30 P. M.

GEORGE S. CARR, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

COLUMBIA BANK,
507 Fifth Avenue, near 42nd Street, NEW YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COLUMBIA BANK:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, by order of the Board of Directors of this Bank, a special meeting of the stockholders thereof has been called, and will be held at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 15th day of January, 1918, at the principal office of the Bank, No. 507 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to authorize the increase of the capital stock of this Bank from $300,000, consisting of 3,000 shares of the par value of $100.00 each, all of which has been issued, to $1,000,000, to consist of 10,000 shares of the par value of $100.00 each, being an increase of $700,000, consisting of 7,000 shares of the par value of $100.00 each, all of such additional stock to be offered ratably to the stockholders of this Bank of record at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1918, at such prices and under such regulations and provisions as shall be determined at said meeting; and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated, December 28th, 1917.

ELI H. BERNHEIM, *President.*
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, *Secretary and Cashier.*

HUDSON COMPANIES.
Notice of Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of HUDSON COMPANIES will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider and take action with respect to a reduction in the number of Directors of the Company from thirteen to nine and to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WILLIAM EVERDELL, Jr., Secretary.
New York, December 22, 1917.

The German Exchange Bank
OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 20th, 1917.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, No. 330 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Equitable Trust Company of New York for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 2:00 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD H. HUNTER, Secretary.

THE ONTARIO PULP AND PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Ontario Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, maturing January 1st, 1918, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto, and at the National Park Bank and Maitland, Coppell & Co., New York City.

DATED at Toronto, this 19th day of December, 1917.

THE SPANISH RIVER PULP & PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, maturing January 1st, 1918, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto, and at the National Park Bank and Maitland, Coppell & Co., New York City.

DATED at Toronto, this 19th day of December, 1917.

THE MORTGAGE-BOND COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Coupons due January 1, 1918, from the 5% Gold Mortgage-Bonds, Series 3, of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.

J. HENRY WESTON, Treasurer.
New York, December 31, 1917.

"Coupons due January 1st, 1918, on Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company's First and General Mortgage Ten-Year 6% Gold Bonds, will be paid at the office of Bertron, Griscom & Co., 40 Wall Street, New York."

CITY OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

Coupons due January 1, 1918, of the 6% Refunding Bonds of 1916 will be paid on and after January 2, 1918, upon presentation at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., No. 45 William Street, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL COLOR & CHEMICAL COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the 8th day of January, 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the corporation, 37 Wall Street, New York, New York, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, two inspectors to serve at all elections of stockholders during the ensuing year, and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated, December 19th, 1917.

A. H. GOSS, Secretary.

New York City, N. Y., December 17th, 1917.
To the stockholders of the Beau-Site Company:

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Beau-Site Company (operating The Biltmore Hotel) for the election of directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company at The Biltmore Hotel on Monday, January 14th, 1918, at three o'clock P. M.

EUGENE D. MILLER, Secretary.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Unlisted Securities Department

Wanted
Birmingham Terminal 4s, 1957
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
General Railway Signal Com.
Int'l Motor Truck Com.
Kellogg-Mackay Pfd.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce 6s
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.

For Sale
Great Western Sugar Com.
Int'l Motor Truck 1st & 2nd Pfds.
Penn Seaboard Steel
Pierce, Butler & Pierce 1st Pfd.
Santa Cecilia Sugar Corp.
Wright-Martin Pfd.

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Atlantic Fruit Company
Connecticut Brass Co.
Connecticut Brass & Mfg. Co.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern Com. & Pfd.
Illinois Central Leased Lines
Yukon-Alaska Trust

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

We Specialize in:
Russian Ruble 5½s
Calif. Rwy. & Power Pfd.
Inter. Tungsten Corp.
Mich. Lime. & Chem. Stks.
Standard Shipbuilding

DIDRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Marlin Arms
STOCK & NOTES
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

American Graphophone
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Carbon Steel
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110

Cities Service
Amer. Lt & Trac.
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad.

Bankers Trust
Guaranty Trust
Nat'l Bank of Commerce
Bordens Cond. Milk Com.
United Light & Railways Com. & Pfd.
American Light & Traction Com. & Pfd.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

A Bond House of Service
Send for letter S-2 describing our special service department, which watches the equity behind our clients' bonds.
J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

SMALL LOTS OF STOCKS
Superior Steel
A Timely Review; Send for Copy
Heminway & Gilbert
Members Consolidated Stock Ex. of N.Y.
74 Broadway. Tel. Rector 5921.
Branch Off., Hotel Bonta, 94 St. & B'way

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR THE ONTARIO POWER COMPANY OF NIAGARA FALLS CAPITAL STOCK.

Holders of the above-mentioned Certificates of Deposit issued by the Bankers Trust Company of Buffalo are hereby notified that they may receive the securities issued in exchange for the Certificates of Deposit on and after December 26, 1917, by presenting their Certificates duly signed at the office of the Trust Company in the City of Buffalo.

All certificates returned by mail should be accompanied by shipping instructions as to the return of the definitive bonds.

Unless otherwise instructed we will forward bond by express collect.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY OF BUFFALO, DEPOSITARY.
R. J. H. HUTTON, Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BUFFALO GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY 5-YEAR 6% CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of the above-mentioned temporary bonds may exchange same on presentation at the office of the Trustee in the City of Buffalo, New York.

All certificates returned by mail should be accompanied by shipping instructions as to the return of the definitive bonds. Unless otherwise instructed, bonds will be returned by express collect.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY OF BUFFALO, TRUSTEE.
R. J. H. HUTTON, Vice President.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Dec. 29, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Am. W. W. & E., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	60	65
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	75
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	85	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	90
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	54	60
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	83	88
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	98⅛	..
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	98½	100½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '28	5	Jan. & July	..	91½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	82½	87½
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	98	98¾
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	99½	101
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	94
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	90
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	95
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	82	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	80	86
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	80	86
Cons. Gas (Balt.), '39	5	Jan. & July	97½	100
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	81	85
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	75	76
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	93	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	95	95½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	94	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97	98
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	92½
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, 56	6	June & Dec.	85	95
Eliz. & Tr. R.R., '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	87
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	87½	92½
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	70
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	74	76
Hackensack Wtr., '52	4	Jan. & July	..	80
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	97	..
Hobo. Ferry 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	94½	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	94
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	95	97
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	67	70
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	80	90
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	79	84
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	79	83
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	73	77
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	79	84
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	100
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	94	98
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	67	68
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	92	97
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	70	77
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in., '46	6	Jan. & July	94	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	95	98
N. Y. & Hob. F., '46	5	June & Dec.	94½	..
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	98	100
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	68	71
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	55	65
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	94¾	95½
Do ref. '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	97	98¼
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	79	80
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	89	90
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	75	80
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	87½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	87	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	65	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	98	100
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	94	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	70
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	80	90
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	89
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	89	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	94
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	80
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	80	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	89	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	74	76
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	73	78
Do deb., '28	6	May & Nov.	93	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	72	73
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	52	53
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	93	98
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	79	80
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	96¼	98½
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	70	73
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	93	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	85	93
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	93

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	..	95
K. C. Stk. Y. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Lima Locomotive, '33	6	May & Nov.	85	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	53	60
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	82	85
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '18-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '24	6	May & Nov.	..	99

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 29, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	....	13	15
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31, 17	67	70
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	86	89
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	39	40
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Nov 1, 17	215	218
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	91	95
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	45	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	72	75
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	25	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	58	63
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	4¾	5¼
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 26, 17	58	60
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	9	10
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Dec 1, 17	78	82
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 31, 17	97	98
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	78¾	79½
Car. Power & Light	¼	Q	Nov 1, 17	26	29
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	91
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	66
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	....	45	50
Cities Service	*½	M	Dec 1, 17	205	208
Do pf.	½	M	Dec 1, 17	67	68
Colorado Power	½	Q	Oct 15, 17	18	22
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 17	95	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jul 17, 17	75	80
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	30	33
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	62	63
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	85	90
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 16, 17	63	..
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	July 2, 17	50	55
Do pf.	3	S	July 2, 17	75	80
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	98	100
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Dec 15, 17	93	98
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	120	124
Federal Light & Trac.				5	8
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	25	35
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15, 17	..	68
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	....	75	80
Hudson County Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	118	122
Illum. & Pr. Sec.				15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	92	98
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	100
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.			....	30	35
Do pf.			....	..	55
Kansas City Rys.			....	..	22
Do pf.				50	55
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	54	57
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	33	36
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15, 17	85	93
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	60	70
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	July 1, 17	85	90
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	150	160
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.				11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 17	54	59
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Oct 20, 17	60	64
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	86	87
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	49	52½
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	67	72
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	31	31¾
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15, 17	80	80¾
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 17	*85	90
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	20	21
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	53	55
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	78	80
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	94	97
Som., U. & Middle				65	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	115	120
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	93	100
Standard Gas & Elec.				5	7
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15, 17	19	21
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15, 17	102½	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.			....	2	3
Do pf.				9	12
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Oct 1, 17	26	28
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	59	60
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Oct 15, 17	21½	22½
United Utilities	..	..	....	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Nov 1, 17	52	58½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	70
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 17	66¼	70
Western Power	..	..	....	8	10
Do pf.	$1.18	Q	Oct 15, 17	39	40
West. States Gas & E.	¼	Q	Nov 15, 17	25	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 13, 17	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$3½	S	Jun 30, 16	35	40

b—2½% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 29, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Nov 15, 17	208	209
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20, 16	36	37
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	65	67
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Dec 31, 17	63	65
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	66	68
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	34	37
Atlas Powder	d10	Q	Dec 10, 17	145	149
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	97
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Oct 4, 17	105	106
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15, 17	86	88
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15, 17	89	90
By Products Coke	8	A	....	110	112
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 29, 17	85	88
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	....	15	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 17	80	90
Celluloid	†4	Q	Dec 31, 17	145	155
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	148	151
Certainteed Products	..	..	....	41	43
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	98½
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	89
Childs	1½	Q	Dec 10, 17	67	72
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 10, 17	88	90
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Oct 15, 17	95	100
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	101	103
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	$20	Sp.	Dec 28, 17	160	170
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	88	93
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	410	445
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	105
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 17	78	83
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 29, 17	90	94
Great Western pf.	†1¾	Q	Oct 2, 17	104	106
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Oct 1, 17	46	47½
Hercules Powder	m10	Q	Dec 24, 17	228	230
Holly Sugar	..	..	....	35	45
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	98
Int. Silver	..	..	....	40	50
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	85
Kan. C. Stock Yards	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	96
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 17	78½	80
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Nov 30, 17	60	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Dec 1, 17	100	110
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	96
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	8	15
Do pf	..	..	....	72	78
Merg. Linotype	a5	Q	Dec 31, 17	..	115
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	65
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15, 17	85	88
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	102	103
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 17	93	96
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Nov 10, 17	230	234
New Niquero Sugar	3½	..	Dec 1, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Dec 20, 17	107	108
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 20, 17	100	105
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	115	125
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	36	38
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	67	68
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Nov 15, 17	640	690
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	10¼	11¼
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	54	57
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	39	40
Royal Baking Powder	†4	Q	Dec 31, 17	115	125
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31, 17	86	90
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Dec 24, 17	62	66
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	12	14
Do pf.				34	37
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	112
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	95
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	162	165
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	37	42
Warner Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	110
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	185	200

*And 4½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. ‡And 10% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 8% extra. a—Incl. 2½% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 29, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	490	510
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	*6	S	Nov 1, 17	205	215
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 17	150	175
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	‡3	S	July 2, 17	180	..
Bowery	250,000	¶6	Q	Nov 1, 17	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 17	150	175
Bronx Boro.	150,000			....	..	150
Bryant Park	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	..	95
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	305	315
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	208
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 17	..	110
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 17	365	375
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	205	210
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	375	385
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	205	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	400	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Dec 31, 17	315	335
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	159	162
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 17	290	298
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	..	18
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13, 17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Oct 1, 17	3500	4300
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	Oct 1, 17	850	900
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	150	175
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*4	S	Aug 1, 17	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 2, 17	375	390
G'mania, new	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	185	192
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	330	350
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	Q	Oct 1, 17	630	640
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 10, 17	240	250
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 17	475	490
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	210	214
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Oct 1, 17	370	400
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	290	310
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	July 2, 17	310	320
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	248	..
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Nov 13, 17	270	275
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	July 2, 17	265	290
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	270	290
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	165	175
Mutual	200,000	b7	..	Jan 1, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 17	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 2, 17	400	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	155	175
Pacific ($50)	500,000	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Sep 29, 17	210	230
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	465	475
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 17	200	215
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	420	445
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	395	425
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	110	125
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 17	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30, 17	140	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	250
West Side	200,000	6	..	Jan 1, 17	190	210
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 17	550	600

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡and 3% extra. ¶Incl. 5% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 6% extra. **1% payable in Liberty Bonds.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Dec 29, 17	355	360
Brooklyn	1,500,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	570
Central	5,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 17	680	700
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 31, 17	240	244
Commercial	500,000				100	120
Empire	1,500,000	4	Q	Dec 31, 17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 17	310	317
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Nov 1, 17	400	415
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	206	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 17	245	255
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 17	250	270
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 17	297	302
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 17	139	144
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 17	640	660
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	95
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	98
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	130	145
Mercantile	1,000,000				198	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 17	335	345
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 29, 17	580	..
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10, 17	925	950
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 31, 17	265	275
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000				70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 17	270	280
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	July 2, 17	160	..
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	345
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 17	875	910
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	395	400

*And a special dividend of 3½%.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	*75c	Q	Dec 31, 17	100	105
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15, 17	..	176
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	85	100
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	....	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jul 10, 17	$39	$44
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jul 10, 17	258	265
Ger. Alliance	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 16, 17	135	145
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jul 16, 17	447	457
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	11	S	July 5, 17	290	320
Globe & Rut.	700,000	9	Q	Oct 1, 17	700	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	78	85
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	July 8, 17	390	395
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Oct., 1917	90	96
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31, 17	80	85
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	160	162
N. Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	50	60
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 6, 17	350	365
No. River($25)	600,000	5	S	Oct 10, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	3	S	Jul 17, 17	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 14, 17	70	80
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	..	70
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 17	27	32

*And $100 extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	½	S	J. & J.	20	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	120	140
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Oct 15, 17	143	153
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	100	110
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	225	260
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.,M.,A.,N	200	240
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	130	150
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.,M.,A.,N	100	110

SUBSCRIBED BILLION FOR LIBERTY BONDS

Supt. Skinner Reports Amounts Taken by Institutions in His Jurisdiction.

SUGGESTS LAW BE CHANGED

Favors Loans on the Securities by State Concerns Without Impairing of Credit.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The subscriptions to the two Liberty Loans by institutions under the supervision of the New York State Banking Department and their patrons totaled nearly $1,000,000,000. Their subscriptions to the first loan aggregated $467,597,423, while the subscriptions to the second totaled $517,391,700.

"By their action in connection with the two issues of Liberty Loan bonds which have already been necessary," says Superintendent Skinner, "the State institutions fully demonstrated their devotion to their country and their support of the national Government in the present crisis. At the time of the issue of the first Liberty Loan the quota demanded of the State was believed to be exceptionally large, in view of the large proportion of its banking resources held by mutual institutions.

"The necessity, however, of financing the Government from future savings, instead of using the accumulated capital of the country, so much needed in these days of business expansion, was emphasized throughout the campaign, in which the officers of savings banks generally joined to the utmost of their ability, and the banking law was amended so as to permit even the savings and loan associations to issue 'national defense savings shares,' and fully participate in the great effort that was made to place the loan without embarrassing the business of the State and the country. As a result, the subscriptions of the State institutions and their patrons to the first loan aggregated $467,597,423, and the total subscriptions greatly exceeded the amount requested.

"When the second Liberty Loan was placed even more strenuous efforts on behalf of the State institutions became necessary, and their patrons reached a total of $517,391,700, making total subscriptions to the two Liberty Loans of nearly $1,000,000,000.

Shows Amounts Subscribed.

"The following tables show the amounts subscribed for these loans by the different classes of corporations and individuals subject to the supervision of the Banking Department, together with the amount of subscriptions which they received from their patrons, and the total of such subscriptions:

FIRST LOAN.

	Amount Subscribed by Institutions.	Other Subscriptions Obtained.
Banks of deposit and discount	$25,752,575	$79,016,635
Trust companies	56,581,400	262,719,850
Savings banks	23,250,340	12,382,563
Agencies of foreign banks	3,283,300	425,000
Private bankers	612,050	677,660
Safe deposit companies	80,300	116,250
Savings and loan associations	1,127,800	344,160
Credit unions	16,800	197,450
Investment companies	393,550	201,600
Personal loan companies and brokers	18,700	......
Total	$111,066,315	$356,531,108
Grand total		467,597,423

SECOND LOAN.

	Amount Subscribed by Institutions.	Other Subscriptions Obtained.
Banks of deposit and discount	$17,501,100	$130,473,700
Trust companies	89,402,850	219,549,150
Savings banks	31,462,450	24,129,900
Agencies of foreign banks	2,972,000	2,634,300
Private bankers	562,550	687,800
Safe deposit companies	312,000	16,550
Savings and loan associations	692,250	978,250
Credit unions	3,850	239,300
Investment companies	1,292,550	478,550
Personal loan companies and brokers	3,600	1,000
Total	$138,205,200	$379,186,500
Grand total		517,391,700

In his annual report to the Legislature Supt. Skinner says:

"There are two subjects to which I think I ought to call attention in connection with these loans. The first is the disinclination of some of our ultra-conservative bankers to use to the fullest extent the rediscount privileges that have been so freely offered in connection with these loans.

Need of Elastic Currency.

"Our past experience has fully demonstrated that the currency of the country should be so elastic and adjusted to current needs, and the old notion that a rediscount by a financial institution is necessarily a sign of weakness, is inconsistent with the theory upon which the present currency of the country is based. The combination of gold and of commercial paper as a basis for our currency is believed to render it both safe and adjustable, and the experience of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in connection with the placing of these loans would seem to demonstrate its elasticity.

"If currency be considered simply as an instrument, a means of facilitating business, it is evident that an adequate supply of it is necessary to carry on the business and commerce of the country when such great demands are being made upon the financial system to meet the needs of the National Government. Unless advantage is taken of the rediscount privilege, contraction and a denial of credit to persons engaged in carrying on the ordinary and necessary business and commerce of the country seems unavoidable.

"I think I should also call attention to the sale of Liberty bonds at less than par within a few days of their issue. I am firmly convinced that no person or institution should subscribe for Liberty bonds unless prepared to take advantage, if necessary, of the means afforded of carrying them practically without cost until such time as he may be able to pay for them or they can be sold at par or more. Any other course seems to me unpatriotic. Under such circumstances their sale at less than par tends to destroy confidence in them, and also leads to undue depreciation in the prices of other securities.

"In order to facilitate the placing of the next Liberty Loan I would suggest that the banking law be so amended that loans upon Liberty bonds may be made by the State institutions, as well as by the national banks, without diminishing the credit which they may extend to their patrons for the purpose of carrying on their usual business and meeting such further demands as are made upon them through the necessities of the war."

TELLS STATE'S WAR COSTS.

Controller Travis Reports Big Increase in Various Items.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Abnormal conditions due to war are reflected in the State's financial transactions, according to the annual report of State Controller Travis, which is to be transmitted to the Legislature Wednesday.

"The normal expenses for military purposes during the last ten years," he points out, "averaged about $1,000,000 per year. For the last fiscal year, however, they amounted to $2,768,257.49, the increase being due to the Mexican disturbance. During the last year $9,162,513.72 was appropriated to finance the various functions necessary to protect life and property.

"These appropriations include the $2,610,000 for the Far Rockaway fortification, part of which amount is to be refunded by the Federal Government. For maintaining the State's military and naval forces until mustered into Federal service $1,000,000 more was necessary, and in order to ascertain the State's resources $150,000 was set aside. Half a million was required to maintain the State Food Supply Commission.

"To co-ordinate and expedite the support of a proper military organization required an appropriation of $1,000,000; that the dependents of State employe-soldiers should not suffer, $500,000 was added, and to protect the State against the intrigues of the enemy within our borders an appropriation of $50,000 enabled the Attorney General to prosecute.

"To prepare boys soon to become of proper age for military service $62,880 was appropriated, while extraordinary demands for guards to protect public buildings required an increase to $2,000,000. The powers of the State Food Supply Commission were enlarged and transferred to the State Food Commission, necessitating an appropriation of $1,000,000."

Aside from these extraordinary appropriations, the Controller's report shows that abnormal increases in the cost of food and fuel have been responsible for much additional expense, although considerably less money was needed for highway maintenance, due largely to the cost of material, absence of labor, and the lack of engineers because of enlistments in the military service.

The State debt on June 30 showed a total of $236,309,600, for which sinking funds aggregating $48,689,328.14 were provided, leaving the net debt at $187,620,331.86.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Yes! We say it in spite of the fact that this old world looks unhappy and miserable to many of us these days. There is something good in the sound of the refrain

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Perhaps it may be

A HAPPIER NEW YEAR

anyway. We hope so. And may the time soon come when we can all shout together,

THE HAPPIEST NEW YEAR OF ALL!

This is the wish of

MELLOR & ALLEN
Life Insurance
149 Broadway

Bond Men
Wanted

By one of the largest and oldest Bond Houses. Applicants must have had a highly satisfactory record in the sale of bonds. Address, giving age, education, and bond selling experience, T. S., P. O. Box 1936 New York.

Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Co.
First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

As provided in Section Seven of Article Two of the Mortgage securing the issue of bonds above described, the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on January 7th, 1918, for the sale to it of such bonds for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 110 per cent. and accrued interest to the amount of $74,819.84, conditioned upon the payment to the undersigned of that amount on or before January 2nd, 1918, as provided in the said Mortgage.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security and Trust Company, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
December 7th, 1917.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION,
112 Wall St., New York, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1917.
To the Stockholders of
CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 112 Wall Street, New York City, on Monday, January 14th, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors to hold office for one year, and for the transaction of any and all business as may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting as set forth in the Minute Book, which will be presented to the Meeting and be open to inspection of the stockholders.

The stock transfer books of the Corporation will not be closed.

H. F. KROYER, Secretary.

DOHERTY OPERATING COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders of DOHERTY OPERATING COMPANY, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 60 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on the 14th day of January, 1918, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, approving the acts of officers and directors for the preceding year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

LOUIS F. MUSIL, Secretary.
Dated, December 31st, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of CHASE SECURITIES CORPORATION will be held at the offices of the Corporation, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, the consideration of amendments to the By-laws and a proposal to increase the number of directors of the Corporation from nineteen to twenty-two and the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

WILLIAM P. HOLLY, Secretary.

The Manhattan Steam Bakery, Inc.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of stockholders of The Manhattan Steam Bakery, Inc., will be held in Room 1001, 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Wednesday, January 2d, 1918, (that being the first Wednesday of January in said year,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of electing a board of four directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.
Dated, New York, December 13th, 1917.
EDWARD BIER, Secretary.

CENTRAL MERCANTILE BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 24th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the banking rooms, No. 1 East 14th Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon.

FRANK L. FISHER, Cashier.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Land Value Refunding Company, Inc., will be held January 25th, 1918, at the branch office of the Company, 15 William Street, New York City, at 2 P. M.

ERNEST FREDERICK LAWES, Secretary.

New York, December 28th, 1917.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Three Point Truck Corporation will be held on January 9th, 1918, at noon, at 1,790 Broadway, New York City.

C. M. BILLINGS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, December 31st, 1917.

We beg to announce that Mr. HENRY GOLDMAN has this day withdrawn from our firm and that Mr. WADDILL CATCHINGS has been admitted as a general partner.

The business will be continued under the same firm name by Messrs. Samuel Sachs, Harry Sachs, Ludwig Dreyfuss, Arthur Sachs, Waddill Catchings, Walter E. Sachs, Henry S. Bowers and Howard J. Sachs.

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.,
60 WALL STREET.

HALLE & STIEGLITZ
30 Broad Street, New York.
MR. LOUIS STRAUSS has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
HALLE & STIEGLITZ.
December 31, 1917.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
The coupons due January 1st, 1918, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank, New York.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

New York, Dec. 31, 1917.
MR. FRED E. STORY RETIRES FROM business and from our firm today. The business will be continued by the remaining partners.
SIEGFR. GRUNER & CO.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT MR. ELLEN M. DRAYTON will retire from our firm on the 31st day of December, 1917.
Drayton, Pennington & Colket.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until 2:30 P. M., January 8, 1918, and then opened for all labor and materials required for new tile floor in Registry Division, at the U. S. Immigrant Station, Ellis Island, New York Harbor. For particulars governing this work, apply to U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, New York Harbor.

MONEY RATES

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Dec. 24	6	4½	5	6
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 26	6	5½	5½	6
Dec. 27	6	5	5	6
Dec. 28	6	5	5	5½
Dec. 29	6	6	6	6
Week's range—				
High			6	6
Low			4½	5½
Same week last year—				
High			3½	2¾
Low			2¼	2¾
Year to date—				
High			10	6
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			15	4½
Low			1¾	1¾

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Dec. 24	5¾@6		5¾@6
Dec. 25	Holiday.		
Dec. 26	5¾@6	5¾@6	5¾@6
Dec. 27	5¾@6	5¾@6	5¾@6
Dec. 28	5¾@6	5¾@6	6
Dec. 29	5¾@6	5¾@6	6
Week's range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¾	5¾	5¾
Same week last year—			
High	4½	4½	4¼
Low	3¾	3¼	3½
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4½	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ...... 3⅞@4½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ...... 4 @4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ...... 5 @5½

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 5½
4 to 6 months ...... 5¾@6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days: 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*4	†4½	4½	4½
New York	3½	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
S. Francisco	4	4½	4½	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	4	4	4
Philadelphia	5	4	4	4
Cleveland	5	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	4	4	4
Chicago	5½	3½	3½	4
St. Louis	5½	4	4	4½
M'nneapolis	5½	4	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	4	4
S. Francisco	5½	4	4	4

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Dec. 24	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 26	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Dec. 27	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Dec. 28	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Dec. 29	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Dec. 24—Holiday.				
Dec. 25—Holiday.				
Dec. 26—Holiday.				
Dec. 27	4	4¾	4¾	27f 21½c
Dec. 28	4	4¾	4¾	27f 21c
Dec. 29	4	4¾	4¾	27f 21c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Dec. 24	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday
Dec. 25	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday
Dec. 26	Holiday	Holiday	58f 70c
Dec. 27	54¼	99¼	58f 60c
Dec. 28	54¼	99¾	58f 50c
Dec. 29	54⅛	99½	58f 50c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Dec. 24	43⅝d	86⅝c
Dec. 25—Holiday.		
Dec. 26	43⅝d	86⅝c
Dec. 27	43⅝d	86⅝c
Dec. 28	43⅝d	86⅝c
Dec. 29	43½d	86⅝c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Dec. 29, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	421,554	Holiday.	849,843
Tuesday	Holiday.	796,050	618,177
Wednesday	400,880	835,224	888,721
Thursday	1,152,762	954,704	442,771
Friday	1,102,912	660,385	927,506
Saturday	453,810	Holiday.	Holiday.
Total wk.	3,532,128	3,246,373	3,227,018
Y'r to date	183,677,824	232,842,807	173,378,650

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	$4,848,500	Holiday.	$6,149,500
Tuesday	Holiday.	$3,275,000	5,979,500
Wednesday	4,894,500	3,329,000	5,181,000
Thursday	6,884,500	4,267,000	4,707,500
Friday	7,409,000	3,324,000	5,304,500
Saturday	3,648,500	Holiday.	Holiday.
Total wk.	$27,635,000	$14,195,000	$27,322,000
Yr. to date	1,046,301,950	1,161,625,250	956,677,700

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Dec. 29, '17.	Dec. 30, '16.	Change.
R. R. & M.	$10,466,500	$9,860,500	+ 606,000
Government	17,086,500	4,251,500	+12,835,000
State	28,000	24,000	+ 4,000
City	54,000	59,000	− 5,000
Total, all	$27,635,000	$14,195,000	+$13,440,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Dec. 24	4.75 7/16	4.73 3/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 25	Holiday.					
Dec. 26	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 27	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 28	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 29	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75⅜	4.76 7/16
Same week last year—		
High	4.75 9/16	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16
Year to date—		
High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7641¼
Same period last year—		
High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73 3/16	4.74½

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Dec. 24	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½
Dec. 25	Holiday.					
Dec. 26	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝
Dec. 27	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½
Dec. 28	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½
Dec. 29	5.73½	5.73½	5.73½	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.73⅜	5.71½
Low	5.73½	5.71⅝
Same week last year—		
High	5.84½	5.83¼
Low	5.84⅝	5.83⅝
Year to date—		
High	5.68	5.67
Low	5.85⅝	5.84⅝
Same period last year—		
High	5.82⅝	5.82
Low	6.08½	6.07⅝

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Dec. 24	4.36	4.34	43.25	43.62½	8.33	8.32
Dec. 25	Holiday.					
Dec. 26	4.38½	4.36¼	43.37½	43.75	8.34	8.33
Dec. 27	4.38	4.36	43.75	44.00	8.36½	8.35½
Dec. 28	4.37½	4.35½	43.75	44.00	8.37	8.36
Dec. 29	4.37½	4.35½	43.75	44.00	8.39¼	8.38¼
Week's range—						
High	4.36	4.34	43.75	44.00	8.33	8.32
Low	4.38½	4.36¼	43.25	43.62½	8.39¼	8.38¼
Same week last year—						
High	5.04	5.03	40.81¼	40.87½	6.86¼	6.85½
Low	5.06	5.05	40.75	40.81¼	6.91½	6.90⅝
Year to date—						
High	4.30	4.25½	45.50	43.75	6.85⅝	6.87⅝
Low	5.16½	5.15⅝	40.18⅜	40.25	8.97	8.96
Same period last year—						
High	4.96½	4.96	45.18⅜	45.31¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.83½	5.83¼	40.75	40.81¼	6.93	6.92

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Dec. 24	32.70	33.00	34.25	34.75	33.25	33.75
Dec. 25—Holiday.						
Dec. 26	31.75	32.25	33.25	33.75	32.25	32.75
Dec. 27	31.50	31.87½	33.75	34.25	33.00	33.47½
Dec. 28	31.75	32.25	33.75	34.25	32.75	33.25
Dec. 29	31.50	32.00	33.50	34.00	33.25	33.75
Week's range—						
High	32.70	33.00	34.25	34.75	33.25	33.75
Low	31.50	31.87½	33.25	33.75	32.25	33.25
Year to date—						
High	36.00	36.25	45.50	46.00	36.00	36.50
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. *Dem.	*Cables.
Dec. 24	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 26	19.40	19.45	13.20	13.40
Dec. 27	19.40	19.45	12.875	13.125
Dec. 28	19.40	19.45	12.80	13.65
Dec. 29	19.40	19.45	12.25	12.50
Week's range—				
High	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.40
Low	19.40	19.45	12.25	13.50
Year to date—				
High	20.05	20.65	30.20	29.95
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00	11.25

*Closing price.

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	74.00	74.25	113.00	113.25	106.00	106.25
Low	74.00	74.25	113.00	113.25	106.00	106.25
Year to date—						
High	82.00	82.25	129.00	129.25	122.00	122.25
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½	80.00	80.12½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem. Cab's.		Calcutta. Dem. Cab's.		PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem. Cab's.	
Week's range—						
High	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	50.00	50.125
Year to date—						
High	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.00	50.12½

	SPAIN. Dem. Cab's.		JAPAN. Kobe. Dem. Cab's.		Yokohama. Dem. Cab's.	
Week's range—						
High	24.40	24.50	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Low	24.12	24.18	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Year to date—						
High	24.40	24.90	52.25	52.50	52.25	52.50
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.70	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	47.15	47.25	26.90	27.00
Low	46.22	46.32	26.65	26.75
Year to date—				
High	47.65	47.75	26.90	27.00
Low	46.54	46.64	26.22	26.32

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.09	Justice	.01
Alta	.03	Mexican	.09
Andes	.08	Ophir	.04
Best & Belcher	.02	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.05	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con.	.04	Savage	.04
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.07	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Virginia	.18	Union Con.	.74
Gould & Curry	1.02	Mexican dollars	.66¼
Jacket	.07		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Cons.	.42
Jim Butler	.75	Goldfield Merger	.02
McNamara	.20	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.07	Jumbo Exten.	.14
Mizpah	.03	Kewanas	.05
Monarch Pitts.	.04	Silver Pick	.04
Montana	.00	Spearhead	.02
North Star	.04	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.07	Consolidated	.08
Tonopah Divide	.18	Morning Glory	.09
Tonopah Exten.	1.32½	Union Amalg.	.04
West End	.68	White Caps	.42
West Tonopah	.09	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.05
Atlanta	.06	Packard	.15
Booth	.06	Rochester	.30
Florence	.10	Round Mountain	.20
		United Eastern	3.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¼	4⅝	Granite	45	50
Dr. J'pot.	3¾	4	Isabella	9½	11
Elkton	5¾	7	McKinney	6¾	9½
El Paso	15	20	Portland	106	115
Fanny R.	4	5	U. Gold M.	15	17
Golden C.	147½	150	Vindicator	35	40½
Gold Sov.	2½	3			

What Will the Motors Contribute in War Products?

How Much Will Passenger Car Output Be Curtailed?

The MOTOR INDUSTRY IN WAR

Half a billion dollars of American war orders have been placed with automobile companies. The automobile industry is the third largest in the country; and with the steel industry forms our second line defense in the war.

The first of a series of descriptive and analytical articles on the automobile industry and automobile stocks will appear on the DOW, JONES & CO. BULLETINS and TICKERS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31st, and follow in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

In view of the many changes in security values incident to the war, this is the time when shareholders should keep posted daily.

The facilities of Dow, Jones & Co. as gatherers of news and distributors of information for investors are unequalled.

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The Extent of the Depreciation in Motors Stocks.

Wall Street's Big Interest in Motor Concerns.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the city of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.

Dated New York, December 20, 1917.
JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Street, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Thursday, January 3, 1918, for Contract 41, for printing.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

INTERSTATE CHEMICAL CORPORATION. Notice of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of South Carolina, on November 3, 1917, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court between The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under a mortgage made by Interstate Chemical Corporation, dated October 2, 1911, as *complainant*, and Interstate Chemical Corporation (hereinafter occasionally called the Company), W. R. Sullivan and F. B. Tilghman as Receivers of said Interstate Chemical Corporation (hereinafter occasionally called the defendant receivers) and Franklin Q. Brown, et al., as a Bondholders' Protective Committee acting under a certain Bondholders' Protective Agreement dated September 30, 1914, as *defendants*, I, B. A. Hagood, the Special Master appointed by, and referred to in said decree, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the main entrance of the County Court House, in the City and County of Charleston, State of South Carolina, on January 14, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., the property in said decree described and therein directed to be sold, to-wit:—The property embraced in and subject to the lien of a certain mortgage dated October 2, 1911, made and executed by Interstate Chemical Corporation to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, being the same mortgage hereinabove mentioned and for the foreclosure of which said suit was instituted.

A brief description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:—

The premises, warehouses and plants of the Company situated respectively in Charleston, Charleston County, S. C., Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., Macon, Bibb County, Ga., and Greenwood, Greenwood County, S. C.; also the premises of the Company at Tampa, Hillsboro County, Florida; also the premises containing the mines, phosphate deposits and buildings of the Company in the Counties of DeSoto and Polk, in the State of Florida.

TOGETHER with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the Company in and to each and all of said premises, and all machinery, fixtures, tools and appliances, upon said premises or connected therewith.

The above mentioned Charleston, Charlotte and Macon properties shall be sold subject to a certain lease dated July 27, 1917, made between W. R. Sullivan and F. B. Tilghman, as Mortgage Receivers in said foreclosure suit, and W. Gordon McCabe, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., as subsequently extended to June 30, 1918, insofar as such lease may affect such properties or any portions thereof.

For detailed statement of the terms and conditions of such sale, reference is hereby made to the full text of said decree, the original of which is on file with the Clerk of said Court, and copies of which may be had upon application either to said Clerk or to the undersigned.

As more fully provided by said decree, the terms and conditions of sale are as follows:—

1. From time to time, the Special Master is authorized to adjourn the sale as provided in said decree.

2. Any party to said cause, or any holder of bonds secured by said mortgage, may bid at the sale, and if a successful bidder, may purchase in his own right.

3. Said sale will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension.

4. Said property will be sold free and clear of all interest, liens and claims of any and all parties to said action, and of the rights of persons represented or claiming by, under or through them, or any of them.

5. The Special Master will offer for sale only in one lot and as an entirety, all of the above mentioned property, and will strike off and sell the same to the highest bidder, subject to confirmation of the sale by the Court.

6. Bonds duly certified under said mortgage, or coupons thereto appertaining, will be received in satisfaction of any bid in whole or in part, at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the sum which would be payable out of the net proceeds of such sale, if made wholly for money to the holder of such bonds or coupons for his just proportion of such net proceeds.

7. No bid will be accepted unless the purchaser shall immediately pay to the Special Master in cash, or bonds and coupons as aforesaid, ten per cent. of his bid.

8. With all due speed after such sale the Special Master will file his report thereof; and if, within thirty days thereafter, no exceptions are filed to such report, the Court will confirm the same without further notice. If exceptions are filed the same may be brought on for hearing on ten days' notice.

9. Upon the confirmation of such report the Special Master will give notice thereof to the purchaser, fixing a date (not less than five days thereafter) and place within said District, for the closing of title; and at such time and place will execute and deliver to the purchaser a deed in accordance therewith; in which deed the defendant receivers shall join, and also the defendant corporation, if requested by the purchaser.

10. All sums of money received by the Special Master from the purchaser shall, as and when received, be paid over to the Mortgage Receivers appointed in said foreclosure suit.

11. The purchaser shall pay all taxes and assessments that shall become due and payable on or after January 1, 1918, as to all of said property located in South Carolina, and he shall pay all taxes and assessments that shall become due prior to the closing of title, as to all of said property located elsewhere; the Mortgage Receivers paying the taxes and assessments that might have become due and payable prior to such date, as the case may be, by allowing the purchaser the amount thereof, out of the purchase price. Current insurance and rent shall be apportioned between the purchaser and the Mortgage Receivers as of the date of closing of title, and credit shall be allowed to the purchaser on his bid, and debits charged against him, accordingly.

12. The Court reserves the right to reject any bid, and to resell said property, upon the failure of any purchaser to comply with the terms hereof regarding payment. If any bid shall be accepted, and the purchaser making the same shall fail to comply with any conditions of sale and all orders of the Court with respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and applied as the Court may direct; but if the Court shall refuse to confirm such sale through no fault of the bidder, the Mortgage Receivers shall return to the bidder the amount of his deposit.

13. By said decree all questions relating to the amounts of compensation, charges, allowances, costs, disbursements, and expenses, and all other questions of which said decree does not dispose, are reserved for further adjudication.

14. The purchaser is not required to see to the application of the purchase money.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said decree has been approved and confirmed by decree entered in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida in the ancillary cause there pending between the same complainant, and said Interstate Chemical Corporation and others, as defendants.

Dated, December 1, 1917.

B. A. HAGOOD, Special Master, Charleston, S. C.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Solicitors for Complainant, 37 Wall Street, New York.

SHATTUCK, GLENN, HUSE & GANTER, Solicitors for Bondholders' Committee, and for Mortgage Receivers, 26 Exchange Place, New York.

MITCHELL & SMITH, Solicitors for Defendant Receivers, Charleston, S. C.

ARTHUR R. YOUNG, Solicitor for Defendant Company, Charleston, S. C.

KAY, ADAMS & RAGLAND, Solicitors for Complainant, in Ancillary Cause, Consolidated Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 25379.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM FRENDER, trading as WILLIAM'S CLOTHES SHOP, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on December 22nd, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 10th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25424.—In Bankruptcy.—ISAAC D. MAGNES, Bankrupt.

Isaac D. Magnes was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 26th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 11th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25417.—In Bankruptcy.—WOODELLS, INC., Bankrupt.

Woodells, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 22nd, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 10th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25304.—In Bankruptcy.—AARON SILVERSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Aaron Silverstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 18th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 11th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25404.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY FIRST, Bankrupt.

Harry First was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 28th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 10th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

TO OPEN A SCHOOL IN SHIPBUILDING

State Department of Education Will Direct Instructions on Staten Island.

400,000 MEN ARE WANTED

Workers Will Be Employed in Assisting in the Construction of the Great Mercantile Fleet.

The first school for the training of shipbuilders who will be employed to aid in the construction of the great mercantile shipping fleet now under construction or authorized, will open at 7:30 P. M., next Monday in the Richmond High School Building, on Staten Island. The schools for training shipbuilders will be directed by the Department of Education of the State of New York, and the Merchants' Association has asked all of its members and the business men of the city to co-operate in every way possible in making these schools a success.

"In order that the material for the bridge of ships which must be maintained across the Atlantic between the American armies and their base may be produced as quickly as possible," says the announcement issued yesterday, "every effort is being made to aid the National Government in giving to its shipbuilders the men that they need, houses for them to live in, means of transportation to and from the yards, and adequate protection against the plotting of enemies."

About 6,000 men are now employed in shipbuilding yards on Staten Island, a majority of them not engaged in that occupation prior to the war. Within the next six months the number will have to be doubled, and the increase will be in proportion later. It is to prepare these men for their duties that the new schools are to be opened in various parts of the city.

Concerning the courses of instruction the statement issued by the Merchants' Association says:

Courses will be given for riveters, moldloftsmen, and shipfitters.

The course for riveters and calkers will be open to riveters, holders-on, chippers, and caulkers, but it is not necessary that riveters, for instance, should be experienced in shipbuilding. The course aims to enable the students to become skilled workers. Special problems will be discussed, samples of good and bad work will be shown, and the students will be made familiar with the tools used by riveters and with blueprints. The course will consist of ten two-hour lessons, occupying two nights a week for five weeks.

These courses are intended to supply the shipbuilding contractors with the labor which they must have if they are to fulfill their contracts with the Government. Owing to the great demand for these workers at this time, there is a scarcity throughout the country and any student who completes one of these courses is certain of immediate employment at good wages for several years to come.

The courses for moldloftsmen is planned for apprentices and beginners in the moldloft. Only men who are experienced in this line of work are eligible for admission, excepting that a yard Superintendent may recommend men from other branches of work. The course will be in charge of an expert moldloftsman and will consist of twenty-two one hour lessons, which will be given two nights a week for ten weeks. The course will give the information needed by expert workmen, including instruction in shipbuilding terms, the location of the various parts of the ship, and special problems which will be considered at informal discussions. It is aimed to make the instruction of immediate value to moldloftsmen.

In addition to the general course instruction of an advanced nature will be given in a supplementary course.

The course for shipfitters is open to shipfitters' apprentices and helpers only. It will consist of twenty lessons two nights a week for ten weeks. It is arranged in a series of short steps in the same order as are usually given to beginners in yards.

Special problems will be discussed at round table conferences.

In addition a supplementary course in blueprint reading, layout work, and constructional requirements will be given.

Other schools, equipped to handle even larger classes than the one at Port Richmond, S. I., will be opened in Manhattan and Brooklyn at dates to be announced soon. The United States Shipping Board estimates that 400,000 workmen will be needed.

The Emergency Shipbuilding Committee of the Merchants' Association, which is in touch with the shipbuilding contractors in the vicinity of New York City, feels that the fundamental problem is to find the men to do the work. It is hoped that a sufficient number of workers may be found to provide three daily shifts at each yard, so that construction will be continuous.

Appeal is made by the committee in the name of the Merchants' Association to all employers to advise qualified workers whom they can spare to enter their names as a patriotic duty for one of the courses of instruction. Detailed information regarding the courses can be obtained upon application at the headquarters of the State Education Department at 49 Lafayette Street.

Leaves Wall Street for the Army.

Alexander D. B. Pratt, formerly a partner in Gillespie, Livingston & Co., dealers in investment securities at 44 Wall Street, has joined the army and in consequence has retired from active participation in the business of that firm.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of HARRY WEINSTEIN, doing business as "Royal Auto Supply and Tire Co. and Liberty Tire and Supply Co.," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Tires, Automobile Supplies, all kinds of Rubber Accessories, Tube Automobile Parts, Fixtures, &c.

LOUIS J. CASTELLANO, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREEDMAN & BLOCK, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 11 West 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of skirts, woolens, linings, trimmings, machines, fixtures, safe, &c.

MAX ARENS, Receiver.
DENNIS QUINN, 271 Broadway;
MAURICE L. SHAINE,
299 Broadway, New York,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of IDEAL AUTO SUPPLY CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,900 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Automobile Parts, Tires, Accessories, Automobile Supplies, Office Fixtures, &c.

LOUIS J. CASTELLANO, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS JACOBS, trading as "M. JACOBS & CO.," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 9 West 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, scarfs, muffs, trunks, office fixtures, safe, typewriter, &c.

GEORGE E. WELLER, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 621 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Men's and Children's Suits, Pants, Mackinaws, Safe, Fixtures, etc.

JAMES A. FOLEY, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WOODELL, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 18 East 34th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Gowns, Dresses, Furs, Suits, Fixtures, etc.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Receiver.
SOLOMON S. LEFF, Attorney for Receiver, 302 Broadway, New York.

LAYS WRECK TO TRAINMEN.

B. & O. Official Says Signals Near North Vernon Were Disobeyed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 30.—C. W. Galloway, General Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, gave out a statement here today in which he said disobedience of orders was responsible for the collision of passenger trains No. 2, bound from St. Louis to New York, and No. 23, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, near North Vernon, Ind., last night. Seven trainmen and a passenger were killed and about twenty others injured in the accident. Mr. Galloway's statement follows:

"The engine crews of both trains were killed and the conductor of train No. 2 was injured to such an extent that we have not been able to interview him.

"The investigation which we have thus far been able to make indicates clearly that the conductor and engineer of train No. 2 held an order which required them to wait at North Vernon for second 23. For some reason not yet determined this order was disregarded. The automatic signal just ahead of where the engine of No. 2 was standing, while doing station work at North Vernon, and in full view of the engineer of that train, was in the caution position, indicating to the engineer of that train, No. 2, that the next signal east, and located at the pull-in switch of the westbound siding, was in the stop position, and that he must not pass that signal while the stop indication was displayed, the caution signal at the station being arranged to permit train No. 2 to pull up and advance to the stop and stay signal at the siding switch.

"This signal at the siding switch was in the stop position because second 23 was in the block between Oakdale and North Vernon, and under this indication No. 2 should not have passed this last-named signal; but this signal was disregarded also and passed by train No. 2 while in the stop position. The automatic signal system has been tested and found to be working correctly.

"Therefore, both the order, which was a hold order, and the automatic signals, which are supplementary safeguards, were, for some reason not yet explained, wholly disobeyed, and to this violation of the rules by the crew of No. 2 rests the responsibility of the accident."

MINERS EARN $100 A WEEK.

Pay Under New Wage Scale Unprecedented in Hard Coal Region.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., Dec. 30.—The new wage scale for anthracite mine workers, authorized by Presidential proclamation, has resulted in unprecedented production and the highest wages in the history of the hard coal region.

Miners yesterday received their first pay under the new scale, and in many instances it ran as high as $150 for two weeks' work, while some were said to have earned more than $200 from Dec. 1 to Dec. 15. The average throughout the region was about $70. Laborers heretofore receiving from $18 to $28 for two weeks are now earning from $25 to $40.

Despite a labor shortage of from 25 to 35 per cent. throughout the year, production in 1917 increased, it was said, from 12 to 18 per cent. over 1916 and from 20 to 26 per cent. over four years ago, when the collieries were worked on a nine-hour basis, instead of eight, and with a full quota of men. Operation of the mines on Thanksgiving Day and other holidays for the first time in the history of the region assisted materially in the increased output.

WAR NEED FIRST IN BUILDING MATERIALS

Leaders Would Avoid Necessity of Appointment of an Administrator.

HONOR SYSTEM THE PLAN

Meagre Supplies and Great Government Construction Plans Compel Action.

Anticipating the possible appointment of a Building Material Administrator, and to assist in helping the Government solve the problem in a more normal method, if possible, by applying the self-government honor system among building and allied industries, delegates who already have tentatively subscribed to the program of the Association of Building and Allied Industries of New York, together with approximately a hundred others, will meet in the afternoon of Jan. 9 to complete the organization begun last Thursday.

Administration officials at Washington are beginning to give consideration to the relation between housing and efficiency in munitions production. At Newport they are talking of commandeering the summer homes of the wealthy to find accommodation for shipyard laborers, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States adopted resolutions on Dec. 13 wherein they "most vigorously urge upon the head of every department of the Government that immediate action be taken to solve this (housing) problem by, if necessary, diverting money from less immediately needed activities to the purpose of housing, knowing that the country will indorse and sustain such action.

"The necessity is for prompt and perhaps unprecedented action."

Simultaneously there come reports to the building material interests that the railroads are going to come into the market heavily next Spring for building material with which to enlarge their trackage terminal and dock facilities under the pressure of wartime emergency. In the light of America's importance as a world power after the war, it is the plan of those in charge of this work to make the construction at the outset as permanent as speedy construction will permit.

At the same time feelers are in the market now for building materials required in ship building, and contracts are being made for certain basic materials at levels much higher than those now ruling, in some cases, as far forward as August and September of 1918.

While all this is being planned there are organizations being formed and others in the buying market now negotiating for American building materials for shipment to European countries beginning with February. Shipments have already been made in moderate quantities of certain building materials, like steel and Portland cement, to South America, which promises to become a strong market within a very short time for American building materials.

But the domestic building interests who are taking, or who would like to take, contracts for Government emergency construction work and for what little private building work that can proceed under the present unresponsive condition of the mortgage market, are beginning to wonder how they are going to get adequate supplies of building materials and to what heights building material prices will reach.

The brick census along the Hudson has just been completed, but the total amount is not being divulged. For the purpose of showing the relation between prospective demand and actual supply, as applied to only one, but perhaps the most basic of all building materials, it is recalled that production of common brick in New York's greatest brick producing centre is predicated upon the volume of building construction as shown by plan filings in the five boroughs of New York. In 1916 the total number of new buildings for which plans were filed was 12,000. Probably not more than 60 per cent. of these went ahead.

The surplus, therefore, was largely taken up by this difference and represents the amount of brick still available at the yards at the opening of this year. Labor shortage made production in 1917 much below normal. In 1917 the total amount of new building plans filed in this city will probably not exceed 7,000 new buildings, and of this number probably not more than 70 per cent. became active building operations.

By way of illustration, records in Borough President Marks's office for Manhattan show that in December, 1916, plans were filed in the Manhattan department for thirty-four buildings, the estimated cost of which was $4,022,850. In December just closing, up to the 20th, plans were filed for only seven buildings, the estimated cost of which totaled only $165,000, a loss of 96 per cent.

With such a showing in the volume of building construction this year, labor conditions last Summer permitted manufacture only to the extent of providing 15 per cent. more brick than was required for last year's production to meet the emergency demand developing for 1918.

In the Portland cement market, according to the Dow Daily Building Reports, a new department is going to have great acceleration next year, making further levies upon cement mill capacities of the country, namely concrete ships. Government highway maintenance is going to prove another important factor in the demand for this commodity. Ships of this sort of construction require steel. So do railroads and shipyards, both of which also require large quantities of lumber. Hospitals, warehouses, and similar buildings must be made fireproof, so hollow tile, plaster block, reinforced concrete are being affected by practically the same conditions controlling brick and other basic commodities.

Building material interests foresee what is in the future in the matter of demand and a meagre supply. The announced intention of the Administration to leave steel prices at present levels at the first of the year operates to accentuate the demand for other basic materials, because well-financed private or other work that has been held up awaiting 1918 structural steel prices will see the most formidable of obstructions removed from their estimating boards.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mr. Averill, lamps; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss F. Snyder, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Chicago Bargain House; I. H. Weisbrod, jobs men's shirts, trousers, hosiery, gloves; Broadway Central.
CLEVELAND—Sunshine Cloak & Suit Co.; C. K. Sunshine, cloakings; 1,133 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, jobs silk, serge dresses, Spring dresses; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. W. Weinberger, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 1,170 Broadway.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Mrs. E. Ward, waists, kimonos, dressing sacques; 116 W. 32d.
EASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
EASTON, Penn.—Rader & Bro.; R. K. Simonson, dry goods, carpets; Latham.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; J. Buxbaum, clothing, men's furn. goods; 1,150 Broadway.
NASHVILLE—L. Rosenheim Co.; N. Hirsh, notions; 1,270 Broadway; Grand.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—J. Eskind & Sons; Herbert Eskind, ladies' ready-to-wear; Knickerbocker.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, dress goods; 1,123 Broadway; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, women's suitings; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Rosenau Bros.; S. R. Rosenau, dress goods; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, Mrs. Flatow, jobs dresses, Spring dresses; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—The Kamin Co.; P. Liffhitz, genl. mdse., children's, misses', juniors' coats, jobs flannel, muslin underwear; McAlpin.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss P. Solomon, jobs silk waists; 404 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE—M. J. Gerson, furnishing goods; Cumberland.
PUEBLO, Col.—L. N. Hart, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; Breslin.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; R. C. Steiger, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
STATESVILLE, N. C.—Wallace Bros. Co.; J. Wallace, dry goods; Longacre.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Woodhull, Goodale & Bull; C. B. Smith, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; R. C. Clark, flowers, feathers, trimmed hats; 23 E. 26th.
TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.
UNIONTOWN, Penn.—W. H. Fienberg, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 1,170 Broadway.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; A. A. Mowry, dry goods; 404 4th Av.; Hermitage.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co.; Mrs. T. A. Holohan, corsets, women's, infants' wear; 1,270 Broadway.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 24..	1.27¾	1.27¼	1.26¾	1.25¾	1.25	1.23¾
Dec. 25..	Holiday.					
Dec. 26..	1.27¾	1.27	1.26½	1.25¾	1.25	1.24¼
Dec. 27..	1.27¾	1.27¼	1.26½	1.25¾	1.25¼	1.24¾
Dec. 28..	..	..	1.26¾	1.25¾	1.25¼	1.24
Dec. 29..	..	..	1.26¾	1.26¾	1.25¾	1.24¾
W'k's r'ge	1.27¾	1.27¼	1.26¾	1.25¾	1.25¾	1.23¾

OATS.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 24....	78½	77	78⅜	76¾	75¼	74⅝
Dec. 25....	Holiday.					
Dec. 26....	79¾	78	78⅜	77¾	76⅜	75¼
Dec. 27....	80	77½	78⅜	76⅞	76⅜	75¼
Dec. 28....	79½	77	78⅜	76½	76⅜	74⅞
Dec. 29....	81	78⅜	79¼	78½	77⅝	76¼
W'k's r'ge.	81	77	79¼	76½	77⅝	74⅝

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 24	24.82	24.17	25.02	24.55
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 26	24.40	24.20	24.80	24.57
Dec. 27	24.10	23.92	24.65	24.47
Dec. 28	23.85	23.65	24.32	24.15
Dec. 29	23.90	23.80	24.30	24.07
Week's range	24.82	23.65	25.02	24.07

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 24	24.80	24.17	25.12	24.60
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 26	24.50	24.12	24.95	24.60
Dec. 27	24.12	24.07	24.77	24.52
Dec. 28	23.97	23.85	24.52	24.35
Dec. 29	24.05	23.80	24.52	24.30
Week's range	24.80	23.80	25.12	24.30

PORK.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 24	46.85	46.25		
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 26	46.62	46.00	46.15	45.60
Dec. 27	46.00	45.85	45.95	45.40
Dec. 28	45.45	45.05	45.20	44.60
Dec. 29	45.50	44.87	45.35	44.60
Week's range	46.85	44.87	46.15	44.60

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.
Dec. 24	29.84	29.62	29.33	29.18
Dec. 25—Holiday				
Dec. 26	30.53	29.80	29.95	29.35
Dec. 27	30.81	30.30	30.10	29.80
Dec. 28	30.63	30.40	30.02	29.80
Dec. 29	30.60	30.42	30.09	29.90
Week's range	30.81	29.62	30.10	29.18

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Dec. 24	29.02	28.85	28.67	28.49	27.47	27.58
Dec. 25—Holiday						
Dec. 26	29.55	29.04	29.16	28.66	27.60	27.45
Dec. 27	29.80	29.43	29.33	29.00	28.20	27.93
Dec. 28	29.65	29.40	29.24	28.99	28.04	27.86
Dec. 29	29.74	29.58	29.37	29.20	28.25	28.18
Week's range	29.80	28.85	29.37	28.49	28.25	27.38

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2248.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of ROSE TAILORING CO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 31st day of December, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 126 East 23rd St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of Men's Clothing, Woolens, Piece Goods, Racks, Desks, Cutting Tables, Machines, Electric Fixtures, etc.

BERNARD BERNBAUM, Assignee.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.

Ocean SS Co<Standard Oil Co.
Blauch<Tug R G Townsend.
Clark<SS Eretria, (2.)
Timmins<same, (2.)
Union Wharf Co<same, (2.)
Kesler<Tug Transfer No. 16.
Tice Towing Line<Steamer Northport.
Mayne<SS Rosarie.
McWilliams<Tug Bern
Arbuckle<SS Mundelta
Seab & Gulf SS<N Y & Cuba Mail, (2.)
B & O RR<Penn RR.
Bush Term Co<Tug H C Moore.
Dunbar<By-Products Chem Co.
Houston<SS Saxonia.
US<Tug Juniata and Scow No 11 S.
Same<Tug Princess and Scow No 34.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.

Discharges:
Alber Rockefelder, Pasquale Venezin, Solomon Wolfson, Jos Handel, Ella M Albin, Hyman Sussman, Louis Hutkoff, Cooper & Litchansky, David Leutin, Solomon Ehrlich, Richard Lacher, Ezra Merriben.
Under objections:
Morris Olatsky, Isidor Ginsberg, Alonso Lambrosa.
Adjourned cases:
Moses Akelmacher, H & L Fishgold, Friedberg & Jaffe.
Motions:
Regina Holding Co., La Roy Shop, (2.) Jos I Frank, Fieldsteel & Co.
Max Schlieterman, Jewett Bros, Jean, Importer, B Freedman & Bros, Louis Dienstag, Jeneth Bros, Loretta Corp, Unger & Bath, Loretta Corp., Samuel Lissauer, Samuel Powers, Israel Raved, Isaac Ackerman, Wurmbrand & Seifert, (2.) La Roy Shop, Jewett Bros, Iwanta Doll Co, Loretta Corp, Henry Seltzer, Oscar Kookees, Irving S Van Loan, Oscar Hammerstein, A Bologuet & Co, Stefano Mariano.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M. Gerson de Leeuw<American Mfg Co. At 2 P. M.—American Eng Co<Metropolitan By-Products Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re US Fid & Guar<Reiner.
Same<Rabinowitz.
Same<Reiner.
London Finance<McSherry.
Re Propper.
Arkell & Douglas, Inc<Santini.
Victor Flag Co, Inc<Artistic Dyeing Co.
Schiavone<Edelman.
Herman<US S S Co.
Re Flaharty.
Mirsky<Borden & Sons.
Granville<Williams.
Barnett<Nat Elec RR.
Balinsky<Myers.
Watson<Paulson.
Phinnie<B H R R.
Spitzer<Rigney & Co.
Talcott<Slater Bros Cloak and Suit Co.
Sturges<Columbus Circle Const Co.
Sternberg<Sternberg.
Tilton<Brown.
Karten<Bachmeier.
Hurmuze<Howe.
Re Stark & Co.
Re Walter.
Radda<Radda.
Stone<Town & County Estates.
Re US Fid & Guar Co.
Esposito<Wesselhoft, (2)
McKenzie<Lane.
Gilbert<Patterson.
Katzowitz<Katzowitz.
Bader<Finkelstein.
Chapin<Leonard.
Waug<Biegeleisen.
Meinhard<Lewis.
Jenkin<Jenkin.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Walz<Kaplan.
Re Jackson.
Carpenter<Flintlock Realty Co.
CNY<Demmerle (3)
Seydel Mfg Co<Doggett.
Bloomingdale<Weller.
Merrino<Reardon.
Moskowitz<Wheeling Corrugating Co.
Re Mary Anderson Candy Shops.
McMahon<Anastasio.
Phillips<Jones.
Re US Fid & Guar Co<Cohen.)
Milton Schnair & Co<Newmark.
Gross<NY, O & W RR.
Cohen<Cohen.
Seamans Bk<Fell.
Marsden<Pfeiffer.
Sakolic<Sakolic.
Schomber<Siegel.
Goldstein<Rosenberg.
Garber<Beall.
King<Pacific Hall Inc.
Fitzgerald<Fitzgerald.
NY Life Ins<E A Martin Co.
Walton<Versailles San Fibre Mills.
Morrissey<Agaroff.
People ex rel Rofrano<Murphy.
French<NY Rys.
Morris<Morris.
Agence Francaise<Williams.
Guar Trust Co<24 Av RR.
Randolph<Randolph.
Bierman<Hartman.
Goldstein<Union Ry.
Samerelli<Samerelli.
Re Norristown Trust.
People ex rel Bernecko<Old Mount Distillers Dist Co.
Deco Co<London Hosiery Mills.
CNY<Mitchell.
Re Ephraim.
CNY<Loughlin (2.)
Echelman<Forrester.
Re Salzman (Myers.)
Re Wortzman (Collins.)
Re Am Elec Products.
Silver<Seidel (2.)
Re Rosenberg (Toth).
Weinstein<Leibowitz.
Re Castle Drug Co Inc (Lewis.)
Edelman<Edelman.
Chadwin<Akron Tire.
G J Butcher & Co<Feiner.
People, &c<O'Neill.
McGuire<Union Ry.
Rothenberg<same. (2)
Soffer<Herd.
Sarfatty<Whitridge.
Davis<Goldsmith.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—No day calendar.
PART IV.—Recess.
PART VI.—Recess.
PARTS V., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PART III.—Recess.
PART XIV.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of: Augusta Hyatt.
Wills for probate: Morris Denbosky, Washington Morton, Bessie M Kaplan, Carolina Lang, Mary Bauer, Vincent Scanlan, Irene Hagg, Isaac Mendelson, Elizabeth E King, Wallace C Patterson, Fannie Ware, Josefa Witzel, Fred'k H. Kastens, Matthew Kennedy, Louise Maurer, Harriet Cummings, Catherine Greentree.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Paolo Atti & Figli<Achard.
Mayorga<Steindler.
Kessler<Burns Bros Ice Corp.
Ognibeni<John Wanamaker.
Blumenreich<Stonemor Realty.
Ribick<Pironowsky.
Quinn<Oceanside Imp.
Tannenbaum<Guionnet.
Rumsey<Murray.
Richardson Press<Cooke.
Applebaum<Republic Motor Sales.
Zimmerman<Abrahams.
Le Berthon<Logie.
Llata Lowenberg & Schlegel, Inc<Stromborg Export Co.
Kipnis<Concord Hldg.
Herb<Levy.
Mortenson Woodworking<Raabe.
East River Nat Bk<Merber.
Lederer<Lester Park & Ogden Pict Corp.
Wohl, South & Co<Jacob Hyman Co.
Swift<Martine.
Bobbs<42d St, Man, &c, Ry.
Schlinsky<Whitridge.
Goldberg<3d Av Ry, (3.)
Allen<Streeseman.
Afoumido<Singer.
Samuel Eiseman Co<Kugelman, F. & F.
Josephwitz<Altman.
Kuhn<MacGregor.
Feldman<Braver.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Morgan<Justa Realty Co.—Geo. J. Gillespie.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Hanna Wallach<Marie Kahrs—P. Tecumseh Sherman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Rhinelander Av.
CNY<Stoeckel.
Christie<Callahan.
Bluen<Abraham.
Re Public Serv Com.
Empire City Sav Bk<207 St Rlty Corp.
Hagerty<Simpson, Jr. (2.)
Gold<Abrams.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.
PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—......, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Estates of: William Simpson, Salvatore Rippolioni, Christian Klomburg, Auguste Matzke, James J Kelly, George Sheppard.
Wills for probate: Lena Arnold, Emma F Slayback, Catherine Beckman, Delia Norten.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—City of New York<Lowenstein—T. Channon Press. Same<Petri—Ralph A. Sturges. New York Title and Mortgage Co.<Lyttle Construction Co.—Douglas Mathewson.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department. Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Maltbie, (Moore & Co.)
Re Bruere, (same.)
Stephens<Maguire.
Gilbert<Ahrens.
Rothenberg<Alpert.
Home Savings Bank<Edwards.
Hevia<Hevia.
Peterson<B H RR.
O'Brien<same.
Schnall<Nadler.
Fevola<Fevola.
Horowitz<Adelfang.
Benito<Benito.
Re Mantonya, (Mayer & Stein.)
Martin<Martin.
Re Lagana-Christgan Co.
Susskind<Susskind.
Bklyn Trust<Bishop.
Leach<Guinan.
Re Roosevelt Av.
Sanfilippo<Rosenbaum.
Wright<Martin.
Eagle S & L Co<Doran.
Higgins<Emerson.
Halloran<Steinberg.
Thomas<Post.
People<Obert.
Dunn<Wendriner.
Keenan<Winter.
Re Martin.
Re E 7th St, (Courtney.)
Fiscina<St Vito Socy.
Glassen<Glassen.
Blinn<Franklin Paper Box Co.
Consumers Coal & Ice Co<CNY.
Randall & Sons, Inc<Garfield Worsted Mills.
People<Gallo.

PART II.—Faber J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned until Jan. 7.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Ketcham S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of: Domenico Spalletti, M. Schunwitz, Mary Schrip, Annie E. Renaud, Hester A. Knapp, Catherine Briener, Lawrence Brennan, Bernard Hagen, John Baumer, Timothy Sullivan, Frank Marhek, Conrad Brogglewerth.
Estates of: James McCormack, Arthur Strachen, Agnes Cranford, John Reither, Clemence Mounsant, Mary E. Driscoll.
Estates of: Von Glahn Infants, Tardit Infants, Megger Infants, Mannix Infants, Mary C. McGuire, Margaret Devine, Philip Oechsenreiter.

County Court.

CIVIL.—No day calendar.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—¾ Meltons, Thibets, Oxfords. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1515.

CORDUROY Wanted.—300 pieces Juilliard's 613, white, 36-inch, for spot cash. Gottlieb, 2180 Madison Square.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on intermediate and misses' silk dresses; bring samples. 4th floor, 15 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy serge dresses. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, satins; open for quantity for cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on Spring dresses. 5th floor, 39 West 32d.

FRENCH LINEN Wanted.—45-46 inch, fast color, all shades; price must be moderate. Phone Madison Square 4067.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Will buy odd colors and broken lots at a price. Export Sales Co., 135 5th Av.

KHAKI AUTOMOBILE TOPPING MATERIAL Wanted.—50,000 yards; submit samples. Mayflower, Madison Square 9380.

PANAMA Wanted.—150 pieces, black, Whitman's, 1305, cotton warp Panama. Barash, 36 West 20th St. Chelsea 7903.

PEPPER AND SALT GOODS Wanted.—Can use any quantity. Rochester 1,265. S. Cohen, 120 West 20th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash; American poplins, serges, all shades. Waxman, Chelsea 1979.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, for cash. N. Y. Skirt Co., 12 West 22d. Gramercy 4284.

POPLINS Wanted.—American woolen, light colors, for cash. Haft, 104 West 27th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Rinberg, 41 W. 25th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy, spot cash, 1,000 pieces serges, broadcloths, heavy velours, all kinds; selling below market prices always. R. Smith Co. Madison Square 818.

SERGES Wanted.—Juilliards, Amoskeag, Whitman, Gera, botany. Pantuck, 251 4th Av. Gramercy 5143.

SHIRTS Wanted.—Am open for jobs of men's shirts, pants, hosiery, gloves. 487 Broadway, care of Society Shirt Co.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors, for cash; call at once for samples. Miltex Cloak & Suit Co., 22 West 32d St.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade; can also use unlimited quantity in jobs for cash. 22 West 27th St., 7th floor.

SUITS, SILK, Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of silk suits, medium price. Address 18 West 27th, ninth floor, F. Marcus & Rothchild.

SUITS, Coats, Dresses, Apparel Wanted.—Cash; surplus; better grade. National, Franklin 2412.

VELOURS Wanted.—American, 0359 and 0360, in all shades, for cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th. Farragut 3440.

VELOURS Wanted.—0359, navy; 0360, all shades. Posner & Marinace, 31 West 31st.

VELOUR Wanted.—American 0360, Spring shades, any quantity. Farragut 9805.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 13040, 11050, Wyandottes. Phone Farragut 2357.

VELVET AND SERGE Wanted.—Fifteen pieces fine quality black French chiffon velvet; ten pieces lightweight Midnight blue serge. P 70 Times.

VIGOUREUX wanted, quantity of gray vigoureux. Madison Square 5464.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLACK BROADCLOTH for sale, 5 pieces, Waterloo, Style A, about 40 yards to the piece, $3.10 per yard; samples on request. X 318 Times Annex.

BROADCLOTH.—Exchanging, selling botany, Burgundy, for other shades. Haft, 101 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTH, white. Telephone Tremont 610.

CAMISOLES, Crepe de Chine, and Satin, $7.25, up; immediate delivery. Globe Waist, 1,968 Prospect Av.

COATS.—High-grade Spring line ready, misses' flappers and junior coats, for jobbers catering to better trade. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

COATS.—300 high-class, fur-trimmed coats to close out at sacrifice. Louis L. Ginsberg, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—January sale; bargains plush, fur trimmed; sizes 36 to 50, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—2,000 infants', 3,000 children's; will sacrifice for January sales. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Ladies' velours, plain and fur trimmed, for January sale. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, 100, better grade, close out. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th St.

COATS, 500 assorted, to close out, cheap. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Closing out balance of stocks below cost. Farragut 616.

COATS.—To close out cheap. I. Katz, 41 West 21st Street.

DRESSES.—Cotton dresses, 25,000 yards Amoskeag, 19,000 range blue chambry, under market price; prompt delivery. Phone Spring 6034.

DRESSES.—100 high-class dresses to close out at a reduction of 50 per cent. Rose Windsor, Inc., 7 West 30th St. Mad. Sq. 2338.

DRESSES.—Chambray suitable for nurses' or house wear; immediate delivery; low prices. Wilson Co., 133 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Serge; wonderful values and styles; $8.75; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; immediate delivery; low prices. See Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—500, silk and serge; close out cheap. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, poplins at a price. Superior, 121 East 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job serge dresses cheap. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th.

FURS, muffs, and scarfs to close out. Berger, 109 West 26th, 1st floor.

MACHINES.—75 Wheeler & Wilson double-needle machines, with stands complete, practically new; only used two months. Inquire M. Ettinger, Inc., 61 Clymer St., Brooklyn. Williamsburg 1317.

PLUSHES.—300 pieces seal; 4,000 pieces serge, all kinds, below market prices. R. Smith & Co., Madison Square 818.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—Amoskeag 8158, Pacific, B. P. N. L., Whitman's 228. Stuyvesant 3335.

SERGES.—6036 American, 8200 Gilbert; quantities. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway. 1265 Madison Square.

SERGES.—54280, 7301, 7120, 6120, 11483, 1210. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

SERGES.—100 pieces 854 Dobson 9-ounce, 58-inch storm serge. 1265 Madison Square.

SERGE.—French, 125 pieces 104 Whitman, $1.85 net. S. Simon Company, 135 West 27th.

SHEETINGS.—100,000 yards, 50 inches wide, immediate delivery, and carload Sagenet rags; see immediately. Pullman, Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway, near 4th St.

SHOES.—1,000 pairs children's shoes to sell; big sacrifice. Call U. S. Hassock Co., 442 West 14th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SUITS.—Two hundred fine and popular-priced suits at sacrifice; also five hundred velour and plush coats. Copeland Cloak and Suit Co., 38 West 26th St.

TAN COTTON THREAD.—45 three-cord cones, about 400 pounds; $1.10 pound; prompt shipment. Mayflower, Madison Square 9380.

TOWELS.—Huck, white and red borders; spot delivery; reasonable. Phone Orchard 8109.

VELVETEENS & CORDUROYS. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 E. 31st St. Mad. Sq. 9760.

WOOLENS.—American, poplins, all colors, Shepherd checks, all widths, 15,000, Palm Beach, 36 inches, ¾ blue McKinneys, oxford suitings, overcoating, velour, plaids. Gramercy 6647.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on infants' and children's coats; must have own samples. Apply, all day, 8th floor, 8 East 12th St.

LADIES' GINGHAM DRESSES.—Bring your own styles. Samilson Bros., 12 W. 17th St.

Help Wanted.

NECKWEAR SALESMEN wanted, experienced, for Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa; commission. Apply Nat Potar & Co., 894 Broadway.

SALES MANAGER for stock and bond house for Eastern States to handle leads in nearby towns; this is a live shipbuilding proposition requiring salesmen of ability and experience; only high-class $100 a week men wanted; commission basis. L 386 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Men of high-class selling ability, with necessary vim and push, capable of earning $5,000 to $7,000 per annum. We have the selling proposition for right party. State experience. None but wide-awake business getters need apply. Commission. N 34 Times.

SALESMEN.—High-grade, for various sections of country to sell drug, sporting goods, department stores and jobbers; excellent military specialty as side line; commission; thousands sold. The Randolph Company, 21 West 21st Street.

SALESMAN.—Side line; straight commission only; all size towns; specialties in sporting goods line, auto, fancy goods, and military novelties; state full particulars as to line carrying and territory covering. T. S., N 35 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to represent the Columbia Lace Co. throughout the East; must have a knowledge of the lace curtain trade; salary. Apply Columbia Lace Co., 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN with following in Middle West wanted by large cloak and suit house to carry as a side line their coats and suits; commission. X 319 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, experienced traveling; Western territories; attractive commission proposition, with established following, offered by leading dress concern. M 80 Times.

SALESMAN.—Side line of beaded bags for man traveling South; references; commission. N 75 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced better kind dresses, city and office; commission. N 76 Times.

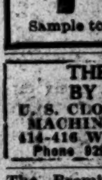
SILK SALESMAN, with good following in the cutting-up trade; salary and commission. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, general office work, willing to progress with young concern; salesman when qualified; silk industry; give references. Robbons, N 50 Times.

Situations Wanted.

BUYER AND MANAGER, thoroughly competent, now employed, is open for engagement effective Jan. 1; qualified in every respect to build up business in retail clothing; highest references. S. D. G., care Schwartz & Jaffee, 568 Broadway.

PRACTICAL YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, with money, would like to connect with successful mfg. enterprise Jan. 15. L. B., 300 Times.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Kraemer No. 400. Lights Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette. No benzine required. Will burn in the strongest wind. Nickeled, Sterling Silver, Solid Gold.
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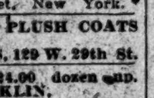
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Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
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SEE THE $10 WONDER PLUSH COATS AT ROTHSTEIN & NELSON'S, 129 W. 29th St.

Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up.
AB. & A. FRANKLIN,
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Shoe, Army, Leggin Laces, Shoe Cord
North American Sales Co., 395-8 Broadway, N. Y.
Manufacturers' Agents.

SKATES at half prices. A. N. JACOBS, 621 6th Ave. (near Herald Sq.)

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WORMSER & COMPANY
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Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

Auctions.

TAKE NOTICE that by virtue of a lien, held by us against the following described personal property, to wit:

The certain mortgage with the bond accompanying the same, made to secure the payment of the sum of Thirty thousand dollars, and made by Hunts Point Garage Co., Inc., to the Columbia Construction Company, said mortgage being dated October 18th, 1916, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Bronx, on October 26th, 1916, at 3 o'clock, two minutes in the afternoon, in Block Series Mortgages (Conveyances), Section 10, Liber 195, page 165, and indexed under Block Number 2735, on the land map of the City of New York, said mortgage affecting the real property with the improvements consisting of three story and basement garage building known as Nos. 934, 936 and 938 Southern Boulevard, in the Borough of Bronx, New York City, and being about 75 feet wide and about 100 feet deep; the said bond and mortgage belonging to Carrie Lazar, residing at No. 724 Beck Street, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and now in our possession, WE WILL SELL such personal property consisting of said bond and mortgage at public auction to the highest bidder, to satisfy such liens at the Exchange Sales Rooms at Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the 15th day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon on that day.

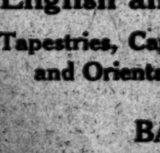
Dated, New York, December 27th, 1917.

FRANKLIN J. MASON and VICTORIA BUILDING AND CONTRACTING CO., Inc.,
By Franklin J. Mason, Agent.

By virtue of an Execution Candler against Electrical Talking Sign Co. of New York, will sell this day at 10 o'clock at South East Corner Seventh Avenue and 49th Street, Manhattan Borough, all the right, title and interest the defendant had on July 16th, 1917, in and to the Electrical Sign with all connections attached thereto, situated on the top floor and roof of the above named building.

SOL COHEN, Marshal.

Auctions. | Auctions.

Opening Sale of the Year 1918

In Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries
Silo Building, 546 Fifth Av. and 1 West 45th St.
James P. Silo & Son, Auctioneers.
English and French Period Furniture,
Tapestries, Capo de Monti, Sevres, Bronzes, Chinese and Oriental Carpets and Rugs, Draperies, Etc.
Including, by order of the
BANKERS' TRUST CO.
as Executors, the Estate of
ADOLPHUS W. GREEN.
Sales Days: Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons,
Jan. 3, 4 and 5, at 2 o'Clock Each Day. Note Hour of Sale.
NOW ON EXHIBITION — CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Apartment Owners
Provide Against Vacancies for 1918-19
YOU CAN DESCRIBE YOUR APARTMENTS, GIVING NUMBER OF ROOMS, BATHS, AND YEARLY RENTALS IN THE APARTMENT HOUSE SECTION OF
The "Red Book"
Classified Telephone Directory
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For Further Information, a Representative will Call or Telephone.
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237 Fulton Street. 12084 Cortlandt.

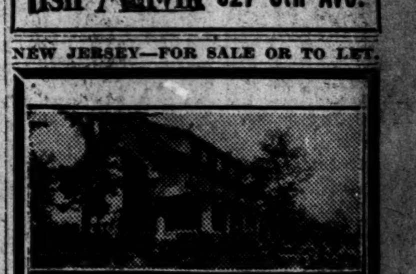
BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35
Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4580.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



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SACRIFICE FOR $15,000.
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100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
27 to 35 West 24th St.
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CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

RENT FREE

A three-story and basement brown stone, high-stoop house, 145 West 128th, good order, all conveniences, water in every room, to desirable party who will allow owner room and board. H. Nelson Flanagan, 23 Union Square West.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

JUST COMPLETED.

The Nouvelle

25 West 91st St.

High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; $30 to $95, including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

REAL ESTATE.

Don't have your painting, decorating work done until we estimate it; lofts a specialty. M. Rubin, 1,969 Amsterdam Av.

FACTORY SITES near R. R. Owner, LEON LUFT, 202 Bay 17th St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Montclair residence for exchange, 10 rooms, 2 baths, plot 60x150 feet; worth $9,000; mortgage, $4,500; will take free and clear lot for equity. Hughes-Taylor, P. O. Box 178, Montclair, N. J.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Miscellaneous.

Home buyers' chance for $5,500; a seven-room, attractive home; worth $7,500; easy distance by train from N. Y. C.; fine plot; on one of the best streets; very high; only two years old; hardwood trim; steam heat; modern bath; electric light; convenient to railroad station and schools; a few hundred dollars down, balance on terms less than rent elsewhere. Owner, Post Office Box 529, New York City.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Pennsylvania.

Florida furnished house to rent: one on Biscayne Bay, with launch. The Bliss Properties, Inc., 603 13th St., Miami, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

93D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

Bronx.

1,401 Nelson Av.—Private attached cottage, 7 rooms; steam-heated, hot water; parquet floors; electric lights; $35; if desired, can give private attached garage, heated, $15. Owner, tel 691 Tremont.

Brooklyn.

Circumstances compel me to sacrifice immediately my two-story and basement brownstone dwelling in Bainbridge St., Brooklyn; nine rooms and bath; parquet floors; open plumbing; a bargain at $5,900. For immediate sale address Owner, Room 409, 138 Water St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Desk and office space, furnished; $5 to $25.50; mailing privileges, $2; telephone service. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Sublet to engineer large office with drafting boards; telephone, and stenographic service; location, 42d St., west. F 179 Times.

Lofts, 44x77; steam heat, elevator. 680 1st Av. 3015 Morningside.

Attractive desk room; extremely light. Room 1906, 303 5th Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Suite of 2 or 3 light rooms, between 30th and 50th Sts., Lexington and 6th Avs.; rent not to exceed $1,000 yearly. Address, stating full particulars. X 303 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 5 EAST.—Artistically furnished two rooms; newly decorated; kitchenette; studio; refined.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Nicely furnished three rooms, bath; every convenience; $90. Murray Hill 9281.

80TH, (Madison Av.)—Young lady will share modern apartment, three rooms, bath, with refined lady; references; reasonable. Lenox 5840.

81ST ST., 73 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms. East. West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1430.

BUSINESS IN 1917 AND PROSPECT FOR 1918.

Business conditions in 1917, and forecast for 1918, in the Annual Financial Section of The New York Times, Jan. 6, and in the Annual Review of The Annalist, Jan. 7. Circulation will exceed 425,000 copies.—Advt.

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Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	40c
Farms	40c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $100 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

GRAMERCY PARK, 13.—Sublet to Oct. 1, beautifully furnished, large, living, bed room, kitchenette, bath with shower, elevator apartment, extra room unfurnished, $125; will also sublet unfurnished. Can be seen between 11 and 6.

MADISON AV. 220, (35th St.)—Parlor floor, large three-room corner suite, with a bath, kitchenette. E. Schultz, Murray Hill 427.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 40 WEST.—Choice furnished apartments; studio building; large, sunny room; open fireplace; all improvements; $100. Phone Chelsea 3272.

25TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $30 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

57TH, near 5th Av.—Handsomely furnished apartment; four rooms, kitchen, bath; grand piano; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet. 6186 Columbus.

67TH, 1 WEST, Duplex Apartment No. 315.—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free; club privileges in restaurant. Superintendent.

72D, 116 WEST.—Charming apartment; sublet until October; long or short lease; 2 rooms, bath, southern exposure; maid service. Miss Collins.

72D.—Furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 2 baths; $250 month. Particulars Vanderbilt 1450.

74TH, 132 WEST.—High-class furnished, unfurnished two-room suites; electricity; plenty heat.

80's, magnificently furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; 4 masters, 2 maids' rooms; immediate occupancy; particulars. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Fine, large, sunny, front basement; electricity; kitchenette; high-class house.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—High-class large room and kitchenette, overlooking Hudson; $45.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

119TH ST., 416 WEST, (Apartment 1B.)—Two rooms, bath kitchenette; nicely furnished; plenty heat; lease to Sept. 15 or longer.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom, furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 8070. Apt. 34.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 W. 73d. Col. 3374.

Bargain.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; well furnished; wonderful river view; five months. Hubert, Columbus 361.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333.—Exceptional 7-room apartment, 3 baths; furnished or unfurnished; 6 months, year; bargain. Inquire Apartment 26.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 136 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Nine rooms, three baths, handsomely furnished; grand piano, Victrola, going South; immediate possession; linen, silver. Apartment 102. Telephone Morningside 6570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—Seven rooms, front; sublet completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6615 Morningside, Apt. 71.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—7 rooms, front, sublet completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6645 Morningside. Apt. 71.

STUDIO.—North skylight, southern exposure; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette. 54 West 39th.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Large eight-room studio; open fireplace; two baths; thirteen windows; beautifully furnished; will lease for three months; highest references required. N 40 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 60.—Two rooms; steam heat; fire place; $45. Apply Janitor.

Unfurnished—East Side.

55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Exceptionally large bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; non-housekeeping; references.

PARK AV., 446, (near 57th.)—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; (very desirable for doctor;) $75 monthly. Plaza 6143.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 8108.

25TH, 254 WEST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartment; every modern convenience; 6 beautiful, large rooms, bath, $60.

40TH, near 5th Av.—High-class six rooms, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT,
2 ROOMS AND BATH.
$900 TO $1,000.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

114TH, 544 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartment; two rooms and bath; rent $600-$750.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT, near Washington Square, two rooms, bath, and kitchen; two in family; no children. X 325 Times Annex.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

18TH, 114 EAST.—Sunny two-room suite; adjoining bath; well heated; housekeeping; telephone.

30TH, (162 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Several large and small furnished, unfurnished rooms; homelike; gentlemen.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Large, well heated, newly furnished; running water, every convenience.

37TH, 143 EAST, (Near Lexington Av.)—Large and small rooms with bath, for living or studio purposes.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; references.

61ST, 160 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electricity; large closets; gentlemen only.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 174, (33.)—"Vanderbilt Studios;" huge garret room, unique and interesting; freshly decorated; elevator; kitchenette privileges; will furnish.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.)—"Vanderbilt Studios," furnished, unfurnished studios; cheapest, $35. Murray Hill 9386.

TWO large, warm, exceptionally well furnished rooms; private bath; electricity; fireplace; Murray Hill section. X 350 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

9TH, 24 WEST.—Attractive large room, with private bath; also small; telephone; references.

37TH ST., 25 WEST.—Front parlor, running water, electricity, gas, telephone, $8.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high-class house; bachelors; references.

50TH, 75 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; bath connecting; electricity; references.

55TH ST., 40 WEST.
Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

60TH, 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories; southern exposure, modern conveniences. Buckley.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms, with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. Telephone Col. 5939.

70TH, 31 WEST.—Exclusive room; modern improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Room for gentleman; every convenience; dining room. Apt. 20.

71ST, 246 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; furnished, including Steinway grand piano; $75 month, 4 months, longer. Munger.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, twin beds, parlor floor; modern conveniences.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Attractive rooms in exclusive house; breakfast; references; electricity.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, front room; private bath, electricity, steam heat.

72D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice newly furnished room, adjoining bath; near subway, "L."

73D, 103 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, sunny room; running water; reasonable.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths; breakfast, if desired.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

76TH, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; all conveniences. Columbus 8266.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; rooms large, medium, single; private baths; electric lights; $3 to $12.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, kitchenette; telephone; maid service; reasonable.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; electricity; phone; references.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, private bath, suite; all comforts; references.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large warm room, private bath; electric light; single room; reference.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; with or without bath.

77TH, 84 WEST.—Two rooms; well-furnished apartment; use kitchen. Leonard.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New; Nerece Hall annex; large and single rooms; kitchenette optional.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, private bath; continuous hot water, steam, electricity. Davenport.

79TH, (78 Riverside Drive.)—1-2 rooms, bath, $8-$15; also unfurnished studio.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms with bath; breakfast privilege; smaller rooms, heated.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large front parlor, connecting bedroom, $10; other rooms, $6; electricity.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished front suite, two rooms and bath, in doctor's apartment; two gentlemen or business couple preferred; references. Schuyler 2854. Kenny.

85TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive large and small bedrooms; beautifully furnished; kitchen privileges. Ross.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; electricity; private house; board optional; references.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite, single room; running water, steam heat; adjoining bath; elevator; references. King.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, unusually large sitting room, bedroom, bath; breakfast; high class.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large room, running water, electric light, $8; gentleman only.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Newly renovated house, exceptional large room, dressing room adjoining; $50; suite two rooms, private bath, $50; one or two gentlemen; references. Schuyler 9632.

88TH, 162 WEST.—Warm, clean, nicely furnished; large and small room; reasonable.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, overlooking Hudson; smaller room; exclusive house.

91ST, (Broadway, near Subway.)—Newly furnished light room, adjoining bath, high-class apartment, private family; no other roomers; gentleman preferred; $8. Phone Riverside 6536.

92D, 40 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, running water, $2 up; private house; telephone.

94TH, 274 WEST.—Two attractive single rooms; well furnished; gentlemen preferred. Riverside 9150.

95TH, 310 WEST, (Apartment 62.)—Large, cheerful room, running hot, cold water; modern elevator apartment; near subway express; small French family; absolute privacy.

96TH, 149 WEST.—Small, attractive room, well furnished; all conveniences. Irwin. Riverside 3849.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room in refined home. Apartment 41.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, elevator apartment; every convenience; investigate. Kinnear.

106TH, WEST.—Nicely furnished room, $3.50 per week; gentlemen only. Phone 1936 Academy.

107TH, (2,783 Broadway.)—A nicely furnished suite, or single rooms; electricity, running water; elevator apartment. Harrington.

110TH, 509 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Newly furnished outside room; running water.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light room, adjoining bath; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

114TH, 500 WEST.—Facing Columbia Campus; furnished room; private, adult family. Graham.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Charming outside room; Columbia; business woman. Apt. 32 after 6.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; running water; telephone. Morningside 6487.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, elegant front room; also small room; every convenience; select neighborhood.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; modern elevator apartment; $5-$6. McCague.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Desirable room; elevator apartment; fine location. Mrs. Appleton.

124TH, (2,131 Broadway.)—Large, handsomely furnished room; gentleman, business woman. Apartment 44.

137TH, 616 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; private family; elevator; references. Apt. 20.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Warm, well furnished; Hudson view; $7; private family. 6B.

169TH, 600 WEST.—Large, well-furnished parlor, adjoining bedroom, bath; exceptional; gentlemen.

170TH, 617 WEST.—Independent, large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet; suitable for one or two; in refined small family; reasonable. Apartment 4A.

ATTRACTIVE room; en suite; accommodations par excellence; visitors in city. Columbus 6776.

BROADWAY, (101st St.)—Very desirable room, adjoining bath, modern elevator apartment. Telephone Riverside 8604.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 237.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single, en suite; every convenience. Riverside 9096. Welbasky.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 353, (96th.)—Beautiful suite, overlooking Park; 2 rooms, bath.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 391.—Small front room, steam, bath, telephone, $4. Jorgensen.

CLAREMONT AV., 15, (Riverside Drive, 116th St.)—Elegantly equipped large room, 11th floor, overlooking Columbia Campus; private family. Apartment 102. Morningside 6659.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, Apartment 55.—Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb Park, and Palisade view; beautifully furnished rooms. Phone Morningside 291.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Steam-heated, large and small room; private residence; meals optional; telephone; references.

MANHATTAN AV., 498, (118th St.)—Outside room, $4; elevator. Apartment 51.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (between 114th-115th.)—Handsomely furnished front room, overlooking Hudson, twelfth floor, private family; $45 a month; suite $75 a month; private telephone. Morningside 472, Apt. 12B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78.—Beautiful, large, light, front room, first floor; lovely for studio; between 79th and 80th Sts.; other rooms for rent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

WADSWORTH AV., 200.—Large, well-heated, quiet, outside room; gentleman; Fort George bus terminus; subway. Apt. 3A.

WEST END AV., 664, (Block to subway.)—Suite, twin beds, private bath; other rooms; running water adjoining.

WEST END AV., 828.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath; breakfast. 3050 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 519, (cor. 85th.)—Beautiful, furnished room in exclusive residence; electricity, steam heat. Phone 5588 Schuyler.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. 755 Main.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

COLLEGE COUPLE desire one or two rooms, kitchenette, electricity; $35; west side, 60th to 110th. X 811 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

56TH, 58 EAST.—Exceptionally desirable large, small rooms; back parlor; excellent board.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 215, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

10TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

13TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

48TH, 43 WEST.—Heated rooms, running water; excellent table; rates reasonable. Bryant 3916.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms, with board; southern exposure; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.,
Table board; rooms; top floor; references.

58TH, 41, 43, 45. Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms; private bath; table boarders accommodated.

72D, 242 WEST.—Rooms for rent; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant rooms with, without baths; good table; table guests.

117 WEST 72D ST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

73D, 154 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small rooms; excellent table.

151 WEST 76TH ST.
Large, small rooms; private bath; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, steam-heated rooms; large, single; electricity; bath; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.
One double and one single room.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Front room, second floor; also studio with grand piano.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable medium sized room; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Unexpected vacancies, 2 large, attractive rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; reference.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Large double room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences; gentlemen; couple.

95TH, 65 WEST, The Roselle.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; table board.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence, offers very large steam heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

146TH, 524 WEST.—Desirable large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet, suitable 2 gentlemen, couple; all home comforts; excellent table; pleasant surroundings; small private family; maid service; references; $8. Apt. 7.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Warm rooms; first-class table; refined associates; references; reasonable. Southerners.

BROADWAY, COR. 111TH ST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, bath; board; private American family; modern apartment. Telephone Cathedral 8947.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 555, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks from North 158th St.; wonderful grounds.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 541, (Corner 86th.)—Attractively furnished room; social parlors; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms; private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 Cabriolet, in excellent condition; price attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 5 passenger, 2 bodies, limousine and touring; all in fine condition; fully equipped with all accessories. Drop postal making appointment for demonstration and inspection to Howard, (chauffeur,) 811 Union St., Brooklyn, or phone South 4484.

CADILLAC 1916 Cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain; $1,350. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CHALMERS, 1917, five passenger; practically new; bumper, extra shoe, tube, and rim. Westcott Motor Car Sales Corporation, Broadway and 61st St. Telephone Columbus 8645.

CHANDLER "Six," late 1916 touring; machine absolutely perfect; Houck wire wheels; oversized tires, new; slip covers, shock absorbers, &c.; best offer $725. E. G. Widner, 68 William St. 5822 John.

CHEVROLET 1916 TOURING CAR, model Baby Grand; good condition; good shoes; looks like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

CRANE Simplex Brewster Sedan; needs no recommendation; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

DODGE BROTHERS sedan; driven 5,000 miles; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition; equipped with front and rear bumpers and new extra shoe.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars, we are offering some exceptionally good Dodge Brothers used cars this week.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FRANKLIN 1917 Sedan, like new, 1918 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Cabriolet; run 2,100 miles; guaranteed; many extras; price $1,200. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

HUDSON Super "6" Limousine Landaulet town car, in splendid condition; sell very reasonable. Flatbush 5489.

HUDSON 1917 brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD for sale; 1 brand new model K, 6-ton, chain drive truck, with dumping body, with a large number of spare parts; immediate delivery. W. B. Spencer, 90 Church St. Phone Cortlandt 7314.

LANCIA, 35 H. P., seven-passenger, detachable De Luxe limousine top. To be seen at Enidi Garage, 123 West 33d. For price and demonstration apply to Owner. Phone Academy 3296.

LANCIA Cabriolet; latest importation; starting, lighting system; exceptional condition. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 [illegible] town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

McFARLAN 1917, SPECIAL BROUGHAM. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition, paint in first-class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

NATIONAL 1916 Sedan; excellent condition; any demonstration. Inquire "Gear," 149 West 49th.

OVERLAND touring, Gray & Davis starting and lighting; perfect condition; $275. Address Owner, 33 Clarkson Av., Brooklyn.

OWEN MAGNETIC, 1917; four-passenger coupe; condition new; extras. Phone Columbus 8068.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, 1914, "38;" perfect condition; will sacrifice. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66," 4 passenger. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

RENAULT.—Leaving for camp immediately; will sacrifice for quick sale latest model Renault 35-45 H. P. speedster; remarkable car; completely equipped; lights, starter, wire wheels; original cost, $7,500. Telephone Circle 657 for demonstration. No agents.

REO 1916 TOURING; DRIVEN 5,000 MILES; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

ROLLS-ROYCE Sedan, also Landaulet and Touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, Model G, practically new; run 3,800 miles; plenty of extras; make offer. Westcott Motor Car Sales Corp., Broadway and 61st St. Tel. Columbus 8645.

SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 roadster and coupe. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 limousine, in excellent running condition; overhauled and painted; owner, leaving for Florida, will sell at a bargain. Address S. L. C., 800 Tribune Bldg.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT TOWN CAR.
"Light 4" model; Fleetwood limousine body; imported linings; beautiful fixtures and vanity cases; interior renovated; newly painted; shows no perceptible sign of usage; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. (Columbus 7000.)

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 4-cylinder, 1917, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. 507 5th Av., Room 501. Phone Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS-KNIGHT.—Sell or rent Stearns-Knight town car to reliable person by months or year; leaving for Europe. Plaza 9368.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

WESTCOTT 1918 Roadster; guaranteed same as new car; first-class condition. Westcott Motor Car Sales Corporation, Broadway and 61st St. Telephone Columbus 8645.

WESTCOTT 1917, seven-passenger touring cars, first-class condition. Westcott Motor Car Sales Corp., Broadway and 61st St. Tel. Columbus 8645.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other well-known makes,
touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

Motor Trucks.

Three 2-ton trucks for sale; first-class condition; used 3 months; easy terms arranged. 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Decatur 4636.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster Winter Top, price, $375.
OVERLAND Touring, excellent condition; price $325.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

AUTOMOBILE painting, trimming; all kinds of repairing, such as body remodeling and remounting, making demountable tops; best prices and workmanship. American Auto Painting and Trimming Co., 551 West 52d. Columbus 9307.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC Limousine.—Late model; monthly preferred. Telephone Morrison, 5174 Riverside. 204 West 92d.

DELAUNEY.—Beautiful Delauney brougham town car, newly painted, to hire monthly; first-class service; moderate rates. Bord, 114 West 50th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD landaulet, beautiful car, belonging to very wealthy family; weekly or monthly. Telephone Mr. Smith, Murray Hill 5713.

PACKARD landaulet for rent; any way you desire. Phone Schuyler 1160. Micker.

PIERCE-ARROW limousines; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

Automobile Storage.

AUTO STORAGE, commercial, &c., $3 month. 170th St., Cromwell Av., Bronx. 1573 Melrose.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.	Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."
Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.
ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.	Superior instruction guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BILL CLERK.—Elliott-Fisher; 6 years' experience in textile exporting trade; thoroughly accurate; salary $18. P 81 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; 6 years' experience; conscientious, reliable correspondent; capable taking charge; best reference; salary $18. N 320 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert service by hour, day, or week; adding machine furnished. B. S., Room 415, 287 4th Av.

DO YOU NEED efficient, intelligent secretary-stenographer? Interview Julia Eisenburgh, 220 West 4th St.

EXECUTIVE.
College woman, managing member bond house, closed owing partner's enlistment, seeks permanent business position requiring systematic detail work; executive and general office ability, initiative, adaptability, responsibility. G 493 Times Annex.

GIRL, young, Christian, 18, wishes a position as switchboard operator and clerk, monitor board. O 175 Times.

GRADUATE TUTOR, English branches, Latin, French; school, college preparation. Phone 3639 Bryant. O 159 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly competent and efficient, Jewish young lady, at present employed, desires to make change; 5 years' practical experience; excellent references. Address H. M., 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, with three years' experience, wishes permanent position with reliable concern. Call Riverside 4734.

STENOGRAPHER - DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Expert; 5 years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; $18. D. R., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, desires position; Christian; competent; $15. Edna Covelle, Harlem 3360.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, intelligent, accurate, desires good position; good salary. P 45 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 3048.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager, American, 39, twenty years' experience manufacturing, mercantile, thoroughly reliable, competent; salary $40. F 146 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5663.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, trial balance, financial statements, audits written up weekly by private accountant. B. A., 107 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, systems, books balanced, closed. 277 Broadway, Room 1206. Worth 5409.

AFTER $3,000 JOB.
The details of my experiences from the day I received my college degree and landed that $12 job, to my recent success as a sales and advertising manager, can be best reviewed at an interview.
I can write effective advertising copy, sales letters, booklets, &c.
I can plan and conduct a business campaign; analyst, correspondent, thorough executive. F 122 Times.

A1 OFFICE MAN, bookkeeper, credits, collections; 15 years' experience; will start eighteen hundred; age 32. F 195 Times.

BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Competent man, 43, can devote three to four hours daily (preferably 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.) to taking charge of bond and mortgage department of estate, individual, or institution; position of trust for 26 years in a banking institution qualifies him to fully protect holder's interest; also several years' experience in management of large realty holdings; highest references as to competency, trustworthiness, honesty; reasonable compensation. W 262 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, American, exempt; thoroughly experienced double entry, controlling accounts and trial balances; references; reasonable salary. N. A., 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Correspondent, Salesman.—Man, 36, executive ability, desires position. W 269 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, with business experience, wishes position in office. G 31 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman wishes to find situation for his chauffeur; strictly honest, reliable and exceptionally clever driver, first-class mechanic, colored, neat. Phone Murray Hill 1228.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, married, first-class driver, wants position for chauffeur and valet, with or without his own car. Tokio, 742 6th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 1527.

CHAUFFEUR, (28,) married, long experience, good mechanic, careful driver. Care Holterhoff, 26 Willoughby St., Newark, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 32; first-class driver, mechanic; 14 years' experience; private; $25. 508 West 145th, care of Fisher.

CHAUFFEUR (36) wishes steady private position; good references. Eller, 219 East 66th St.

DRAFTSMAN, neat tracer, wants work at home; very moderate. X 329 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced mercantile, wants big job; must pay $2,500. P 59 Times.

GENTLEMAN, married, 38, out of business ten years, will consider good offer where executive ability and handling large force are desired; best credentials. Duryea Bensel, 59 East 53d St.

PAYROLL CLERK and cashier; assistant superintendent; thorough office experience; knowledge of bookkeeping, am systematizer, and have good handwriting; (28;) exempt; salary, $25. F 168 Times.

SALESMAN,
GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY
FOR 12 YEARS WITH
AMERICAN LADY WAIST CO.,
open for immediate connection with first-class house. Address L. K., care American Lady Waist Co., 516 Broadway.

SALESMAN, &c.—Young man, (24,) salesman and office executive; highest credentials. Write P 36 Times.

SALESMAN, New England, with established trade, wants line dresses; commission. P 67 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (17.)—Beginner; reliable; well educated; reference. M. K., 958 Jackson Av.

YOUNG MAN, 19, just from country, willing to work hard, would like position in stock room, shipping department, or office where there is chance for hard work to earn advancement; salary secondary consideration; no particular knowledge of any business. Address D. O. C., 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, desires position where ability will be appreciated. V 393 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) American, Christian, wishes position with mercantile concern. N 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position; high school education; business experience. W 330 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, knowledge of stenography, typewriting, desires afternoon work. F 130 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.
Rare opening for bright, willing girl to keep books, do billing, and handle some mail in office of young wholesale concern; excellent chance to work into responsible, well paying position. The J. Frank Darling Co., 1,133 Broadway.

CLEANERS.—Apply housekeeper, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, white, for family of two adults; wages $30; no washing. 305 West 72d St., Apt. 101.

GIRLS wanted in office of large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for advancement; only bright and willing need apply; monthly bonus and salary; state age and other details. S. E., 105 Times.

GIRL to operate telephone afternoons and evenings. 318 West 57th St. See Mr. Nyhan.

LEDGER CLERK.—Good penman; must be familiar and accurate at posting loose leaf sales ledger, take trial balance and statements; salary, $12 to $14; hours, 8:30 to 5:30. N 90 Times.

MILLINERY.—LEADING 5TH AV. HOUSE HAS VACANCY FOR FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO BEST CLIENTELE NEED REPLY; CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. G 30 TIMES.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Wanted, refined woman, who is accustomed to, fond of, and tactful with children as mother's helper; one who can take full charge of two children, 2 and 4 years of age, who will go to Chicago with me for a year; references required. Please write to X 304 Times Annex.

NURSE GIRL, competent, with education, to take care of children; call mornings. Apply to Mrs. N. Levine, 730 Riverside Drive, Apartment 8E.

SECRETARY, stenographer; one capable of filling requirements in such capacity; no others need apply. Apply 11-12, 3d floor, Bowery Bank Building, 230 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, experienced; unusual opportunity for right person. Write, stating qualifications and salary, N 63 Times.

STENOGRAPHER can secure good position with large export and import house. Apply Room 658, 11 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, afternoons and evenings. 318 West 57th St. See Mr. Nyhan.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, lamp board, also to assist in general office work if necessary. Apply 10-11, 3d floor, Bowery Bank Building, 230 Grand St.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.
HAS OPENED AN OFFICE AT ROOM 503, 90 WEST ST., NEW YORK CITY, TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN ITS VARIOUS PLANTS. POSITIONS OFFERING GOOD PAY AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ARE AVAILABLE FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS AND TRADES: CLERICAL POSITIONS IN ALL BRANCHES, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, DRAFTSMEN, CHEMISTS, MEN CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF PACKING DEPARTMENTS. ALSO FOREMEN FOR STOREROOMS AND SUPPLIES, EXPERIENCED ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, CARPENTERS, ELECTRICIANS, BLACKSMITHS, STEAMFITTERS, SHEET METAL WORKERS, PLUMBERS, COPPERSMITHS; GOOD OPPORTUNITIES ALSO FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. REFERENCES MUST BE FURNISHED.

YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 25 YEARS OF AGE; MUST HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE IN CHARGE OF PAYROLL DEPARTMENT OF A SHOE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; IS REQUIRED BY ONE OF THE LARGEST COMPANIES IN LONG ISLAND CITY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG WOMAN WITH THE PROPER EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY; ONLY THOSE WITH SHOE MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. OPPORTUNITY 306 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

ASSISTANT TO BOOKKEEPER, accounting experience preferred, $75; stenographers, (3,) $25; stenographers, young, $30; good future for ledger clerks, $20. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

Instruction.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $15 to $30, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing business in six weeks; join the day and evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2261 Franklin.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancell, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified or chartered senior wanted; a very good permanent position is offered to a high-grade senior accountant. Write, giving full particulars as to experience, training, education and salary expected. N 83 Times.

AVIATORS WANTED.
Experienced aviators wanted at once. Standard Aero Corporation of New York, Elizabeth, N. J.

BANK CLERK.—Bank will consider applications from experienced clerks or tellers; state in detail as to experience, age, and salary expected. L 388 Times Downtown.

BARBER.—GOOD, SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS BARBER; CLEAN APPEARANCE; POSITION PERMANENT; FIRST-CLASS SHOP; SALARY $18 PER WEEK TO START, WITH CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT IF YOU MAKE GOOD; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES. ADDRESS BARBER, 1,501 EAST 4TH ST., SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENN.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted in building contractor's office; experienced double-entry bookkeeper with knowledge stenography and typewriting. Reply in own handwriting, giving full particulars as to experience, references, and salary required. M 218 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED BY BANKING HOUSE. WRITE, STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, PAST EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. W 292 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant with some experience. N 295 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS; ADVANCEMENT. APPLY OR WRITE ROOM 712, 331 4TH AV., NEW YORK.

BOYS WANTED.
Boys to start at bottom in large insurance company; exceptional opportunity for advancement to the right boys; ability will be recognized and every chance given to improve position and salary. experience unnecessary, but high school education preferred; must be energetic, clean cut, and willing; application must be made in own handwriting, giving age, nationality, education, and previous experience, if any. L 393 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted in office of large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for advancement; only bright and willing need apply; monthly bonus and salary; state age and other details. K. T., 100 Times.

BOY, about 16 or 17 years of age, for downtown insurance office; must have good education; salary $8 per week to start; mention age, religion, and education. N 319 Times Downtown.

BOY.—A fine chance for an active chap in office of large concern; must be quick, willing, and industrious; one living in locality preferred. Call at 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and reference to S. J. T., Room 301, 13 Broadway, New York.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT wanted to take charge of office; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address A. B., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CLERK
in large manufacturing concern; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. O. H. C., 126 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—Several good men for city collections. Call between 10 and 11, Room 801, 3 West 29th.

CREDIT MANAGER.—Large manufacturing concern, located in Newark; position of trust and responsibility; salary commensurate with qualifications. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary desired, P. O. Box 205, Newark, N. J.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, licensed in New York, who has several hours daily which he can employ in a professional capacity. Write Box 911, 1,364 Broadway.

DRAFTSMAN.—Wanted, capable draftsman with experience on marine engines and boilers; location, New York. L 374 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical draftsman; good on layouts and design. Inquire H. M. Olson, the Permutit Co., 30 East 42d St.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced, for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRIVERS AND HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS
HUSKY YOUNG MEN FOR WAGON WORK.
SALARIES:
HELPERS........$60 TO $70 PER MONTH
DRIVERS........$80 TO $110 PER MONTH
CHAUFFEURS..........$100 PER MONTH
NINE HOURS' WORK, WITH EXTRA PAY FOR OVERTIME; DOUBLE PAY FOR SUNDAY OR HOLIDAYS.
APPLY ALL DAY,
80 TRINITY PLACE.

DRUGS.—Checker experienced in drugs and pharmaceuticals; write particulars. Mr. Van Kliex, 123 West 18th St.

ENTRY CLERK AND CASHIER.
State age, nationality, and salary. L. M. K., 155 Times Downtown.

FIREMAN (white) for apartment house work; low pressure boiler. Superintendent, 118 East 54th St.

GLASS WORKERS.
STEAM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS
IN EXPERTS CAN MAKE
$20 WEEK,
WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GRINDERS Wanted.—Two first-class crankshaft grinders, experienced on high-grade gasoline engine work; steady employment at highest wages; in reply state your age and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS.—Man for fluid extracts, man for ointments, man for elixirs; experienced workingmen preferred; located in New York City. M 180 Times.

MACHINIST, &c.—First-class foreman machinist, toolmakers, and millwrights wanted; good wages. Box 542, Sharon, Penn.

MANAGER.—Well established periodical requires one man to manage business and advertising departments; state age, experience, references, and salary. N 92 Times.

MODEL.—Wanted, size 36 or 37, for wholesale clothing. N 29 Times.

NECKWEAR SALESMEN wanted, experienced, for Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa; commission. Apply Nat Potar & Co., 394 Broadway.

PORTER.—Colored; useful around show room. R. & S. Harris, 9 West 31st.

RESIDENT SALESMEN.
MANUFACTURER OF A HIGH-GRADE LINE OF LADIES' SILK CAMISOLES DESIRES REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE FOLLOWING TERRITORY, VIZ.: PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE, THE SOUTH, MIDDLE WEST, AND PACIFIC COAST; COMMISSION ONLY. R. & R. UNDERWEAR, INC., 1,789 LEXINGTON AV., NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMAN wanted to represent the Columbia Lace Co. throughout the East; must have a knowledge of the lace curtain trade; salary. Apply Columbia Lace Co., 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN, experienced better kind dresses, [illegible] commission. N 74 Times.

SALESMEN FOR FULL LINE OF MOTOR TRUCKS, ALL SIZES, LIGHT AND HEAVY DUTY; ATTRACTIVE PRICES AND TIME PAYMENT, LIBERAL COMMISSION; ONLY HIGH-CLASS MEN OF GOOD HABITS AND DILIGENT WORKERS WANTED. ECLIPSE MOTOR CORP., 315 WEST 47TH.

SALESMEN.—We require several forcible men of character and education to complete our sales force; work in Pennsylvania, New York, and New England States; opportunity for advancement; must be at least twenty-five years of age; guaranteed drawing account against commission. Apply J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN.—A few capable men with general business experience for territorial exhibit work; good appearance and character absolutely essential; advancement assured good men; drawing account against commission. C. B., 41 Times.

SALESMEN.—For intensive campaign first of year, men to cover Eastern territory; must possess initiative and character and come well recommended; transportation furnished; commission basis with drawing account. A. M., 48 Times.

SALESMAN.—Strong line knit goods for department stores and office trade; strictly commission basis; will also give as side line to traveling man with good following; give full particulars in first letter. L 387 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN with following among department stores Pacific Coast, handle high-grade ladies' silk underwear; exceptional opportunity for right men; commission. J. R., 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—City salesmen wanted for importing millinery house; retail trade; salary or commission; only those acquainted with the millinery trade need apply. J. H. Lichtenstein, 29 West 38th St.

SALESMEN, auto accessory, jobbing trade; city and country; National mirror proposition; excellent opportunity show week; salary, commission. Interview 12-1, Room 10, 2,255 Broadway.

SALESMEN, (experienced men's neckwear,) wanted for Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa. Commission. Apply Nat. Potar & Co., 394 Broadway.

SALESMAN, first-class closer on live leads; experienced I. C. S. man preferred; salary and commission. Room 1002, 45 West 34th St.

SALESMEN.—Only those who can speak in public; big money; no visitors; commission. Mr. Shapiro, 507 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Side line of beaded bags for man traveling South; references; commission. N 75 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—One capable of filling requirements in such capacity; none others need apply. 3d floor, Bowery Bank Building, 23 Grand St. Apply 11-12.

SHIPPER.—A prominent drug and chemical firm will consider application from a high-grade, responsible, wide-awake shipper; must be experienced; a splendid future to a reliable, live man; applications absolutely confidential. W 278 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS.—Wide awake men in automobile body and painting plant, experience preferred; salary and commission. Franco-American Auto Body Co., 141 West 54th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class; must be American citizen, whose past record will stand closest investigation; for assistant secretary to the Superintendent of manufacturing plant; must be live wire and hustler; willing to prove ability. Call or write Employment Department, Terminal Building D, 15th St., Hoboken, N. J.

STOCK SALESMEN (several) on commission; first-class proposition. Call 197 Market, Newark, N. J.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, lamp board; also to assist in general office work, if necessary. Apply 10-11, 3d floor, Bowery Bank Building, 230 Grand St.

TELLER.—Bank wants experienced teller; state experience and salary expected. W 289 Times Downtown.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY
HAS OPENED AN OFFICE AT ROOM 503, 90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK CITY, TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN ITS VARIOUS PLANTS. POSITIONS OFFERING GOOD PAY AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ARE AVAILABLE FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS AND TRADES: CLERICAL POSITIONS IN ALL BRANCHES, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, DRAFTSMEN, CHEMISTS, MEN CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF PACKING DEPARTMENTS; ALSO FOREMEN FOR STOREROOMS AND SUPPLIES, EXPERIENCED ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, CARPENTERS, ELECTRICIANS, BLACKSMITHS, STEAMFITTERS, SHEET METAL WORKERS, PLUMBERS, COPPERSMITHS; GOOD OPPORTUNITIES ALSO FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
REFERENCES MUST BE FURNISHED.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS
MUST BE 16, FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE, $7 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

DRAFTSMEN
HIGH CLASS MEN, EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAFTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE.

GLASS WORKERS
EXPERT MEN, INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPETENT, FOR BULB BLOWING AND STEM MAKING; RIGHT MEN CAN WORK OVERTIME, DOUBLE TIME FOR SUNDAY WORK; EARN $50 A WEEK.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
AND MODEL MAKERS, HIGH CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUE PRINTS, MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; ADVANCEMENT.

YOUNG MEN
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES.

CALL
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TRAVELING SALESMAN
who call on newspaper selling features or news services can make a good deal of extra money by handling a side line; no samples to carry; commission only; genuine proposition; strictly confidential. Call or write Picture Press, Inc., 450 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN as correspondent in automobile line; only those with experience need apply, as position is one of responsibility with excellent opportunity for advancement; give details. N 71 Times.

YOUNG MAN for downtown fire insurance office; good penmanship essential; salary $55 month; mention age, education, and previous experience. N 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, hustler, to solicit ads for live local paper; experience desired, but not required; salary and commission for the right man. Box 20, Forest Hills, L. I.

Employment Agencies.

Positions Aplenty!
NEW YEAR'S OFFERINGS.
Lists Open Today.
Ten, (10,) auditors, Government work, granting permanent military exemption, $1,500-$1,800, American parentage essential; bookkeepers, stenographers, buyers, $1,200-$2,000, clerical, juniors, office boys, $10-$12-$15.
The Willis Rawley Exchange,
15 Court St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) young, $1,200; bookkeepers, $25 and $30; ledger clerks, $20; electrical engineer, construction and power house experience, $2,400-$3,000. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

Instruction.

YOUNG MAN.—We can secure for you a position in an attractive department of the army, where trained filing clerks not subject to draft are needed; our six weeks' course fits you for these positions; night and day classes forming now.
National Training School for Filing,
Shaw-Walker Co.,
60 Franklin St.
Tel. Franklin 2261.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practitioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition, terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 45 West 34th St., Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Nat'l Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1808-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

Auto School, Bedford Y. M. C. A.,
1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Dept. F.
Special classes for owners and chauffeurs; booklet and pass for free trial lesson; classes for men, separate for women.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The cold wave that overspread Eastern districts Saturday night was attended by the lowest temperature recorded since the Weather Bureau observations began at New York, Boston, and other points in New England. In Middle Atlantic Coast districts south of New York the cold was the severest occurring in December since 1880.

Little relief was promised tonight by the Weather Bureau before Tuesday or Wednesday.

The lowest temperature recorded throughout the country today was at Northfield, Vt., where the mercury dropped to 26 below. It was less severe in the South than has occurred in previous Decembers. The weather in Eastern districts has been fair and cold, but in the Mississippi Valley north of Tennessee, and also in the west portion of the Lake region, snow has set in, with temperatures from 10 to 18 degrees above zero. Snow is indicated for the Ohio Valley and the Lake region on Monday and in the Middle Atlantic States and New England on Tuesday. The temperature in Eastern districts will moderate slightly on the last-named date, but will still remain considerably below the seasonal average.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday along the North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh northwest, fair weather.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York.—Fair Monday, not quite so cold by night, probably light snow Monday night or Tuesday.

New Jersey.—Fair Monday, except snow in north at night. Tuesday fair and not quite so cold.

Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair Monday, probably snow at night or on Tuesday, not quite so cold Tuesday.

Northern New England.—Fair and continued cold Monday. Tuesday moderating slightly with snow.

Southern New England.—Fair and continued cold Monday, probably snow Monday night or Tuesday, with rising temperature.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York.—Snow Monday and probably Tuesday, not quite so cold.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	20	—10	4 P. M.	23	Zero
6 A. M.	18	—12	6 P. M.	25	—3
9 A. M.	22	—10	9 P. M.	24	—5
12 M.	26	—5	11 P. M.	23	—6

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 4 below zero; for the corresponding date last year it was 24 above; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32 above. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 12 below zero; at 8 P. M. it was 4 below. Maximum temperature, 4 degrees above at 3:15 P. M.; minimum, 13 degrees below at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M., 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.35 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.49 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..7:20|Sun sets..4:38|Moon rises..3:08

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:23	9:58	3:21	3:57
Governors Island	9:52	10:30	3:55	4:33
Hell Gate	11:48	12:00	6:07	6:33

Fire Record.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:00—Layden and Fairmont Avs., Bronx; O. Daniel	$100
12:01—840 Park Av.; D. Elliman & Co.	Slight
12:20—333 E. 112 St.; J. Cumo	Slight
12:30—102-104 Amsterdam Av.; J. Mowits	Slight
12:55—408 E. 104 St.; Politsky Bros.	Slight
2:00—27 E. 127 St.; L. Mantezezze	Slight
4:55—236 Cherry St.; not given	Slight
5:10—201 Eldridge St.; J. Schuoter	Slight
7:50—Manhattan Bridge; auto; N. Y. Edison Co.	Slight
7:55—230 E. 75 St.; Anna Godfreym	Slight
8:10—1,249 Beach Av., Bronx; E. Krugge	Slight
8:35—48 Sullivan St.; R. Fasquenace	Slight
8:45—1,878 E. 177 St., Bronx; C. Nablock	$50
9:00—134 W. 34 St.; American Machine Co.	Slight
9:00—820 Lexington Av.; Katherine Quigley	Slight
9:30—376 E. 194 St., Bronx; A. Kreler	$200
9:35—326 E. 39 St.; A. Costanes	Slight
9:45—234 E. 77 St.; Margaret Ross	Slight
9:46—1,738 Adams St., Bronx; Julia Rohenheimer	Slight
10:00—60 Essex St.; S. Weinberg	Slight
10:00—304 E. 107 St.; A. Fisher	Slight
10:10—2,123 Blackrock Av., Bronx; W. White	Slight
10:20—403 W. 49 St.; M. Creek	Slight
10:25—1,537 St. Lawrence Av., Bronx; T. Keane	Slight
10:30—105 Crosby St.; M. Emmerling	Slight
10:35—141 Willis Av., Bronx; J. Cohen	Slight
10:40—38 7 Av.; United Realty Co.	Slight
11:10—1,858 Anthony Av., Bronx; Sarah Martin	Slight
11:20—327 E. 18 St.; J. Bruestin	Slight
11:25—72 Columbus Av.; J. Hurley	Slight
11:30—2,543 Marion Av., Bronx; A. Thompson	Slight
P. M.	
12:00—24 E. 104 St.; J. Pollock	Slight
12:25—13 Stanton St.; N. Mause	Slight
12:30—134 E. 122 St.; Mary Carroll	Slight
12:40—360 Ninth Av.; F. Albrecht	Slight
12:45—310 E. 101 St.; not given	Slight
12:50—228 E. 82 St.; S. Stoyonska	Slight
1:40—1,251 Stebbins Av., Bronx; R. Hawleck	Slight
2:15—314 E. 28 St.; R. Bliss	Slight
2:40—708 Ninth Av.; Minnie Katzman	Slight
3:10—957 Madison Av.; W. Lang	$1,000
3:10—128 E. 120 St.; not given	Slight
3:10—412 E. 159 St., Bronx; H. Scholpe	Slight
3:30—10 Washington Place; Papon Hat Co.	Slight
3:30—149 Hester St.; B. Horowitz	Slight
3:55—274 W. 90 St.; Catherine Mulvaney	Slight
3:56—1,640 Park Av.; not given	Slight
4:10—13 W. 100 St.; Grace Sullivan	Slight
4:15—302 W. 18 St.; Ida Garfinkel	Slight
4:30—328 E. 14 St.; Sarah Bolinsky	Slight
4:35—237 W. 43 St.; Mary Burke	Slight
4:55—2,976 Valentine Av., Bronx; P. Montague	Slight
5:10—1,302 Inwood Av., Bronx; A. Oppenheimer	Slight
5:25—307 W. 36 St.; J. Jackman	Slight
5:30—134 W. 116 St.; Mary Dincker	Slight
5:35—308 Third Av.; H. Griffin	Slight
5:40—138 Henry St.; I. Geilin	Slight
5:45—923 Columbus Av.; Schappe Butcher Co.	Slight
6:00—209 E. 83 St.; W. Hopper	Slight
6:45—546 Eighth Av.; C. Protopapas	Slight
7:05—200 Seventh Av.; not given	Slight
7:10—448 Riverside Drive; E. Low	Slight
7:25—20 Washington Square; J. Munn	Slight
7:30—154 W. 28 St.; C. Mori	Slight
8:00—727 11th Av.; J. McCarthy	None
8:10—20 Gramercy Pk.; Mrs. Steinman	Slight
8:20—410 E. 58th; F. Wallvogel	Slight
8:30—334 E. 8th; F. Speiss	Slight
8:50—124-126 E. 124th; Carey Bros.	$55,000
9:00—1,675 Washington Av.; S. Bernstein	Slight
9:30—248 W. 28th; J. Schall	Slight
9:30—210 Lenox Av.; D. V. Jackson	$500
10:10—439 W. 123d St.; Chalmers Realty Co.	Slight
11:55—98-100 Sullivan St.; A. McInerney	Slight

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Young man, 23, good repute, clean-cut personality, desires to enter the business of a well-established firm as business associate; has extensive executive and salesmanship qualifications; an office manager of the better sort, head correspondent and accountant, credit and collection man; a business developer; A1 credentials; will invest and give use of automobile if required. Address, full particulars, X 267 Times Annex.

Responsible firm of fire and marine brokers desire the services of a college graduate having high-grade connections and who may be eligible to influence mercantile insurance. To such a party, satisfactory financial arrangement would be made; drawing account. No "down and out salesmen" need apply. L 311 Times Downtown.

Wanted—First-class truckman with 3 double-horse trucks and 2 single-horse trucks to handle wholesale dry goods line. See Thomas Irwin, James H. Dunham & Co., 340 Broadway.

Partner.—Young man with $100; must be willing to travel; paying proposition. C 161 Times.

Ladies' specialty store, stock, and fixtures, cheap. Box 666, Somerville, N. J.

11,000 names women mail order buyers, $20. T., Box 36, Station F.

FOR SALE.

Private family will sell the furniture of a 9-room apartment as a whole for $900; with or without apartment, which rents for $175 a month; four rooms now rented pays rental; seen only by phone appointment; private telephone 872 Morningside.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 482 Broadway.

Typewriter, Royal.—Excellent condition. Bates 200 West 80th St. Tel. Audubon 4125.

Purchase and Exchange.

Billiard and pool combination table, used, including rack, chosen balls, and complete outfit; would also consider fixtures, furniture, &c.; must be in A1 condition and an inducement in price and equipment; state make, what year manufactured, style, size, and other particulars fully, where seen, lowest price for cash transaction. Address Private Family, 198 Times.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

Highest prices paid, men's discarded clothing, shoes. Salomon, 1,332 3d Av. [illegible]

THIS IS THE LAST DAY

of anxiety for the man whose valuables, carelessly kept in 1917, are starting the New Year —safely locked away in the vaults of the

MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Established 1870

DANCE FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

War-Camp Community Service Will Entertain New Year's Day.

The New York War Camp Community Service has invited every State society in the city to attend the New Year's dance from 4 to 11 P. M. tomorrow at the Grand Central Palace to meet the soldiers and sailors. The various States will have booths or stations on the floor. They will be indicated by name, and will serve as social centres for the enlisted men from their respective States to meet their home State friends and make new acquaintances.

The dance will be given under the direction of an Entertainment Committee, composed of Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mrs. R. L. Gerry, Mrs. Hall II., Mrs. W. K. Harcourt, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. Legrand Benedict, Mrs. Monroe Robinson, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Miss Hoyte Wiborg, Mrs. James Madison Bass, Miss Mabel R. Beardsley, and Mrs. Frederic V. S. Crosby of the War Camp Community Service, Mrs. Joseph S. Cushman of the Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. Emma Halcomb of the National League for Women's Service, Mrs. L. Kessel of the Intercollegiate Alumnae Association, Miss Cora Mclowell of the People's Institute, and Miss V. Newcomb of Barnard College.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Brown fur neckpiece, Wednesday, Dec. 26, in taxicab leaving Pennsylvania Station, 4:30 P. M., thence to 154 Rugby Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn. Reward for return Room 1615, 165 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 1090.

LOST.—On Friday afternoon, Dec. 28, in shopping district, between Gimbels and 42d st. subway, large diamond horseshoe brooch; platinum setting; $100 reward; no questions asked. Goous, 130 West 56th St.

LOST—Lady's black leather handbag, containing jewelry, on train between White Plains Station and Long Acre Hotel, New York; reward. Notify T. C. Lawrence, 25 Sterling Place, White Plains.

LOST—Gentleman's diamond and sapphire ring, two diamonds, one sapphire, Maxine Elliott Theatre, Wednesday evening; reward; no questions. Apartment 17, 802 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Christmas, between 110th and 112th sts., near Broadway, black velvet bag, containing diamond and pearl chain. Liberal reward if returned to Van Wezel, 509 West 110th St.

LOST.—Earring, large diamond, surrounded by small diamonds set in platinum, gold frame, between 31st St. and 125th St., Saturday night; reward. Eugene Wissotsky, 525 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Child's silver bracelet watch marked "C. H. B. 1916," in going from Central Park West and 86th St. to skating pond, Central Park; reward. Dillon, 404 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Large Hudson seal pillow muff, Thursday, Dec. 20, between Lord & Taylor's and West 115th; reward. Mrs. E. D. Warren, 620 West 116th. Morningside 3800.

LOST.—On Friday evening, between Manhattan Opera House, Hotel McAlpin, and home, marked barpin with three diamonds; suitable reward to finder. M 219 Times Downtown.

LOST.—At Park Theatre or in taxi, a diamond bow pin, Saturday evening, Dec. 29. Please notify Mrs. Armour, 11 East 45th St., Murray Hill 4400, for reward.

LOST.—Saturday evening at Biltmore Hotel, gold vanity case with three diamond initials, H. C. R. Reward will be given if returned to H. R. C., 9 East 88th St.

LOST.—Filigree platinum pin, five small diamonds, Dec. 26, between 40th and 51st Sts., in taxi; liberal reward. Return E. R., 145 East 49th.

LOST.—Dec. 28, black enameled bar pin, diamond in centre. Reward for return to Mrs. Palmer, 138 East 38th. Vanderbilt 5639.

LOST—Black purse, containing keys, membership ticket League Political Education, and money; reward. Cohn, 239 East 61st St.

LOST.—Saturday night, West End Av., 88th to 91st St. or 44th St., lady's gold waist watch; reward. Wilson, 571 West End Av.

LOST.—Striped velvet bag containing keys, gold cigarette and match case; liberal reward. Untermeyer, 310 West 100th St.

LOST.—A solitaire diamond ring, Riverside Drive, near 98th St.; reward. "The Chesterfield," 250 Riverside Drive, Apt. 45.

LOST.—Gold cigarette case, black enamel monogram M. S., onyx and diamond snap; $50 reward. Cartier, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—Skunk scarf, Sunday, 57th or Central Park. Finder rewarded if left office Great Northern Hotel.

LOST.—Child's mole scarf; reward. Return 109 West 94th St. Kern.

$200 REWARD

no questions asked, return green gold mesh bag, diamond monogram, and diamond and platinum dinner ring, lost Dec. 22 in vicinity of 34th St. and 5th Av., or on 34th St. Crosstown car. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St., N. Y. C.

REWARD is offered for information leading to return of large round amethyst brooch surrounded by small pearls, old English setting, small chain on the back; lost in Gliddings last Spring; valued for associations. N 18 Times.

$100 REWARD.

return emerald ring surrounded by small diamonds, platinum setting, lost Dec. 22, vicinity 43d St., Madison Av.; no questions asked. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD

for drop of an earring, pear-shaped pearl swinging from five diamonds; lost Friday, vicinity of 70th St. to Hippodrome, or in taxi; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$100 reward, no questions, for information concerning two trunks and hamper, lost from express wagon, neighborhood 94th and West End av., Monday, 620 West 48th. Bryant 3628.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of diamond circle brooch, 1¼ inches in diameter, containing 52 diamonds. Dreicer, 560 5th Av.

$25 REWARD and no questions asked for the return of pearl and diamond veil pin, lost on evening of Dec. 26, between 44th and 50th sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Av.

REWARD.—Child's opossum fur piece, Friday; Park Av., 57th-58th. Return 5 East 80th St.

REWARD.—Black velvet bag, beaded, 125th, Lenox; 184th, Amsterdam. A. K., 41 East 78th.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Orange sable Pomeranian, in Washington Square district; liberal reward for return of dog or information leading to his recovery. Miss Mildred Adams, 13 West 8th st. Stuyvesant 620.

LOST—Collie pup, brown with white feet, white under neck; liberal reward for its recovery. Mrs. Pigueron, 28 West 125th St. Telephone Harlem 2071.

LOST.—A black and white fox terrier; answers to the name of "Peggy"; reward. Return to 37 East 61st.

Tea Rooms.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 13 E. 43d St.
Luncheon: 40c. Tea. Dinner, 6:30 to 8:30. Open Sundays.
Broiled chicken Row Y...

SOBER CELEBRATION FOR WAR NEW YEAR

Drinking Parties of the Past Give Way to Seriously Patriotic Watch Meetings.

TOWN WILL CLOSE AT 1 A. M.

Entertainments for Soldiers and Sailors—Churches and Y. M. C. A. Bid for Men in Service.

New York is not going to have "New Year's eve as usual." There will be a celebration tonight of the end of the year that brought America into the war and of the beginning of the year that is expected to see America as a vigorous factor, but it will not be such a celebration as has been known in times past. There will be fewer drinking parties and more watch parties; many entertainments on New Year's Day for soldiers and sailors, but few of the gatherings of merrymakers which have usually featured New Year's openings.

Some hotels and restaurants, just as some theatres, have made a brave front and tried to pretend that things are as they always have been. "Bigger, better, and more gorgeous than ever" is the announcement sent out from several places where thousands of hilarious New Yorkers have sung and danced the new year in on past occasions. But one thing that is going to prevent any such celebration as has usually taken place is the fact that Mayor Mitchel announced some time ago that on this last night of his administration there would be no alteration in the 1 o'clock closing rule which was put into force on May 1 to last for the duration of the war.

Restaurant celebrations of the end of 1917 will also mark the end of the Mitchel administration, which, on the whole, has treated them well. And restaurateurs who have always felt kindly toward the Mayor and realize that his early closing rule of last Spring was the response to a natural sentiment evoked by the sombre realities of the war are not expecting any change by the new administration.

Some hotels, such as the Prince George, have abandoned the New Year's Eve celebration altogether. The Park Avenue Hotel advertises a special meatless-and-wheatless New Year's Eve supper at $1.50, and other institutions have prepared menus which conform to the recommendations of the food administration in content. Lower prices are not widely noticeable but some have been advertised. A considerable number of places, however, announced soupers de luxe at four, five or six dollars a cover.

The present scarcity of food is not likely to be felt in the particular articles most in demand on New Year's Eve, but the high price of liquors may be expected to have a material effect in reducing consumption. And the continuance of the cold wave, too, may make a good many New Yorkers decide that they would rather stay at home where it is warm than freeze in taxicabs going to and coming from scenes of revelry. But beyond doubt the principal factor likely to reduce the gaiety of this New Year's is the war, which is steadily driving most people toward more sober considerations and away from carefree demonstrations of lighthearted merriment.

Most of the restaurants advertise the playing and singing of the Star-Spangled Banner at midnight, with the anthems of the Allies as features of the musical program and their flags prominent among the decorations.

Many churches will hold the usual watch night services. At the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, soldiers from Camp Upton and sailors from the ships at the navy yard have been especially invited to a patriotic service to be held from nine o'clock till midnight.

St. George's Church in Stuyvesant Square will hold its annual watch night service beginning at 11 P. M., with a sermon by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Karl Kelland.

The series of airs to be played at midnight by the Trinity chimes will include several New Year's and Christmas carols and a number of patriotic songs.

At the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street, there will be the regular New Year's Day festival at 2 P. M. "to honor the dead and to celebrate human progress."

Entertainments for soldiers and sailors will be a prominent feature of the day's program. The biggest of these will be the New Year dance in the main hall of Grand Central Palace from 4 to 11 P. M. tomorrow by the War-Camp Community Service. This will be similar to the dances of Christmas Day and last Saturday, but larger and more elaborately organized. Every State society in the city has been invited to set up a booth on the floor, where soldiers from that State may meet fellow citizens of both sexes, particularly girls with ability and fondness for the dance. Two bands will furnish music for continuous dancing, except between 5 and 7, when a light canteen supper will be served. Civilians are not admitted, but tickets may be obtained by soldiers at any of the clubs affiliated with the War-Camp Community Service, or at the door.

Soldiers will also be the guests of honor at many Y. M. C. A. open houses. At the Fifty-seventh Street branch, near Eighth Avenue, a feature in addition to the usual reception, motion pictures and athletic sports will be a "Help Win the War" exhibit under the direction of Edward L. Wertheim, educational secretary, on the fourth and fifth floors. This will be open from 7 to 10 P. M. today and from 2 to 7 on New Year's Day.

The Bronx Union branch at 161st Street and Washington Avenue will be addressed by James A. Whitmore of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. who has just returned from the front.

At the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. there will be an exhibition of rotogravure picture and photographs from THE NEW YORK TIMES Midweek and Sunday Pictorial Sections, as well as of cartoons by Louis Raemaker and a number of exhibits from Hero Land.

At the Bedford Branch the special features will include a collection of war relics from the battlefields of France, addressed by Major Donald Guthrie of the British Army who served two and a half years in France and Belgium and has been severely wounded. Major M. B. Boehm of the Canadian overseas army who had charge of the Canadian exhibit and lectured on the war at Hero Land on personal experiences of the front. An officer of the Italian Mission will also speak on "Italy's part in the great war." Motion pictures of the war will be shown and a special feature will be the official Government pictures taken by the Cinematographic Division of the United States Army and entitled "Under the Stars and Stripes in France," showing just what is doing in France. Another special feature will be a demonstration of bayonet work and drill by Battery A of the Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery under the direction of Lieutenant John L. Roehsler, and a drill and demonstration of signal corps work by detachment from the First Battalion Signal Corps under command of Captain Carroll. A drill will also be given by fifty uniformed members of the National League for Women's Service. These women expect to serve as ambulance drivers, &c. The United States Army Aviation Section will be represented by officers and men.

INCOME BLANKS DELAYED.

Transportation Conditions and Lack of Paper Are Responsible.

William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the lower Manhattan District, announced last night that he had received the following telegram from Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"Transportation conditions and shortage in paper supply will prevent getting necessary return forms for income tax reports into your hands by Jan. 2. Proceed with the canvass in accordance with program as heretofore planned. Have officers use form in your possession as sample for instruction. Explain to persons approached the cause of delay in obtaining forms and advise that forms will be mailed to them later. Officers will make memoranda of name and address and kind of form needed by each person applying for income tax return form."

Applications have been made for more than 100,000 forms which showed an effort is being made by many persons to file their return shortly after the beginning of the new year. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Roper will make an address on the income tax at a meeting of the internal revenue employes of the First, Second, Third, and Fourteenth Districts of New York and the Fifth District of New Jersey, at the Custom House at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Any one desiring to attend may do so.

ZIONISTS SEEK $1,000,000.

This Fund to be Followed by World Effort to Raise $100,000,000.

A campaign to raise a fund of $1,000,000, to be used in preliminary work "for the re-establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine and the restoration of the Holy Land," will be started this week by the National Finance Commission of the Palestine Restoration Fund of 44 East Twenty-third Street. All Zionist organizations have been asked to aid in the work, and about 400 associations have been organized in American cities.

The announcement of the campaign says that the initial fund "will be followed by the organization of a huge fund of possibly $100,000,000, to be raised by Zionists in all parts of the world." It is planned to use the initial fund for the rehabilitation of the "forty-eight Jewish colonies in Palestine which have been crippled by war conditions, to start their re-establishment as going concerns, and to take initial steps looking toward the Zionist administration of Palestine."

HYLAN BOARD DRAWS ITS ALBANY PROGRAM

Wants Legislation to Empower the City to Buy and Operate Public Utilities.

SEEKS GREATER HOME RULE

Will Urge Elective Service Board and the Repeal of the City's Pay-as-You-Go Policy.

A home rule measure which would give New York City power to abolish or remodel city departments without resort to the Legislature, legislation to empower the city to acquire and operate public utilities, the abolition of the Board of Water Supply, the Court House Commission, the Parole Board and the Bronx Parkway Commission, enlargement of the Department of Docks and Ferries to take over the functions of the Department of Plant and Structure, and the repeal of the pay-as-you-go policy are the principal features of the city's legislative program to be pressed at the coming session in Albany.

The legislation, which will be introduced early in the session, was determined upon at a meeting of the Incoming Board of Estimate on Saturday, at which Robert F. Wagner, minority leader of the Senate, and Senator James A. Foley were present. Here is the program in detail:

Amendment of the present food regulatory legislation, so as to give full power to the State or city authorities, or both, to fix prices of food and fuel as an effective weapon to reduce high prices and exorbitant demands of profiteers.

Additional power for the new Department of Markets in the city, to buy and sell food and the necessaries of life without requiring the consent of the State Food Commission, and additional authority for financing these operations.

The legislation necessary to empower the City of New York to acquire and operate all public utilities.

The repeal of the pay-as-you-go policy, which now ties the hands of the Board of Estimate and prevents the building of schools, the acquisition of public utilities and all other public improvements.

The election of the Public Service Commission—First District to be composed of five Commissioners, one chosen by the voters of each borough, thereby making that body responsive to the public and not to private interests.

A Constitutional amendment guaranteeing adequate home rule to the City of New York and such amendments to the Home Rule act of 1913 as will give New York, until the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, the widest possible powers of self-government.

The abolition of the Board of Water Supply, composed of three Commissioners receiving salaries of $12,000 each, and numerous other positions, and the transfer of its functions and duties to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

The abolition of the Court House Board. The transfer of its functions and duties to the Board of Estimate with power to dispose or develop the present unused $12,000,000 Court House site.

The abolition of the Parole Commission, composed of a Chairman receiving $7,500 and two Commissioners with salaries of $5,500, and numerous employes, and the creation of a new Board of Parole composed of Magistrates, Judges of Special and General Sessions, to do the work without additional cost to the city.

The abolition of the Bronx Parkway Commission and the transfer of its functions and duties to the Park Commissioner of the Borough of the Bronx.

The abolition of the Department of Plants and Structures and the transfer of its functions and duties to the Department of Docks and Ferries.

The increase of the city's share of the raw corporation franchise tax established by the Legislature in 1917 to 50 per cent., instead of 25 per cent. as at present.

Legislation giving New York power to abolish or rearrange its own city departments without the necessity of legislative action.

Additional statutory power for the city to tax all forms of property, and to devise additional subjects of taxation to reduce the tax burdens now suffered by real estate owners.

The election of the Corporation Counsel.

The creation of a city banking department to take the place of the Sinking Fund Commission and the office of the City Chamberlain.

"None of the suggestions should give rise to any partisan controversy, because of the overwhelming favorable sentiment expressed by the voters in the recent election," said a statement made public after the meeting adjourned. "Judge Hylan and the Board of Estimate confidently expect the co-operation of Governor Whitman and the Legislature."

HYLAN, SILENT, SEES LEADERS AT HIS HOME

Callers Learn Nothing About Appointments—Murray Hulbert May Be Dock Commissioner.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan had several conferences yesterday with callers at his home in Brooklyn, where he passed the larger part of the day. In addition to friends who were present to offer personal greetings, some Brooklyn Democratic leaders sought to consider with him the question of appointments, but the result of none of these conferences was announced.

It was learned last night that Representative Murray Hulbert may reconsider his decision to stay in Washington, and become Dock Commissioner. It was said that Mr. Hulbert would remain at Washington for several months, at least until after the special election to be held to fill the places of his New York colleagues who have resigned, including Representatives Fitzgerald and Griffin, after which he would feel free to take charge of the dock department.

The Mayor-elect continued to keep his own counsel yesterday regarding his prospective appointments. Organization leaders were quite as uncertain yesterday concerning the names Mr. Hylan had decided upon as they were a week ago. It was regarded as certain yesterday that Mr. Hylan would not for the present consider appointments for the Tenement House, Correction, and Tax Departments. It was said that Deputy Commissioner Lewis would remain over indefinitely in the Department of Correction, and that the question of appointing a woman to head this office was still being considered by Mr. Hylan.

At the request of the Mayor-elect all the Deputy Commissioners of the Department of Street Cleaning have agreed to continue in their work until the new administration has time to further consider the department. Aside from the consideration of appointments Mr. Hylan had much to do yesterday in closing up matters which he wants to dispose of before beginning his official duties tomorrow.

Few Changes in County Clerk's Office.

County Clerk William F. Schneider, who was sworn in for the third time as County Clerk last week, has announced that there will be only two changes in his personal staff, and possibly only one. James E. Donegan, his counsel, is the Register-elect, and Deputy Clerk Beyer probably will be appointed to be a tax commissioner.

PARK HEAD REPORTS ON WORK OF YEAR

Points to Many Improvements in System and Lowered Cost of Maintenance.

AID IN WAR GARDENING

Arrangements for Placing of Anti-Aircraft Guns and Other Co-operation Announced.

Robert F. Volentine, President of the Park Board, will forward the 1917 Park Department report to Mayor Mitchel today. He points out that although the service of the department has been greatly extended the tentative budget for 1918, despite war prices for supplies and general increases in salaries, is $960,933.10, as against the 1914 tax levy appropriation of $1,007,-548.29. This reduction was made possible by a reorganization of the department, and the introduction of improved work methods.

Commissioner Volentine submits a list of the improvements effected during the present administration. Among these are the complete revision of Park Ordinances and the adoption of an effective ordinance regulating speeding on park drives. Important extensions and improvements of the physical plant of the park system in Manhattan are reported. All parks but two below 110th Street have been completely restored.

Seventeen new playgrounds have been established, and the recreation piers and five indoor gymnasiums have been turned over to the Park Department. Inwood Hill has been acquired. Two new parcels have been added to Isham Park, and the Dyckman House and Park have been added to the park system. Old and useless buildings, such as McGown's Pass Tavern in Central Park and the West End Hotel in Fort Washington Park, have been removed. With the co-operation of the License Department Fort George Hill has been cleared of objectionable amusement devices. The Park Department's work in caring for trees not only in the parks but on city streets has been centralized under a forester, and the systematic planting of trees on streets connecting parks and elsewhere has been planned and put under way.

During the last year the Park Department has co-operated with the Federal Government in work connected with the war. More than sixty permits were given to put up recruiting tents and booths in the parks. Liberty Loan booths and signs were also installed on park territory, and at present there are several signs put up by the Food Conservator with the department's permission. Within the last two weeks arrangements have been completed with the War Department for the placing of anti-aircraft defense guns in the parks. Only recently the permit for the land battleship Recruit in Union Square Park was extended for the period of the war.

The Park Department directly through the Supervisor of War Gardens and also through its Bureau of School Farm Gardens was active in organizing and developing food production in Manhattan and Richmond during the last year and obtained from public-spirited citizens the use of a great deal of vacant property for this purpose.

Recommendations for future work include a five-year program for the restoration of existing parks, the formulation of a park plan for the Borough of Richmond, representation of the Park Commissioners on the City Plan Committee, consolidation of the scattered zoological, menagerie and botanical exhibitions, a higher standard of qualifications for playground and gymnasium instructors and a further development of community singing.

Legislation is urged to remove the restrictions upon the Harlem River Speedway, to enable the Park Department to operate restaurants, boat liveries and other concessions in the parks, and to give the Park Department power to restrict the erection of billboards within a certain distance from parks.

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